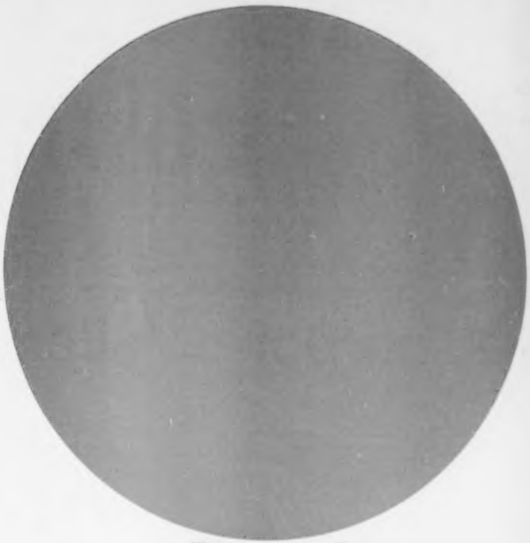
# Trade and Industry

6 October 1978 Every Friday 40p



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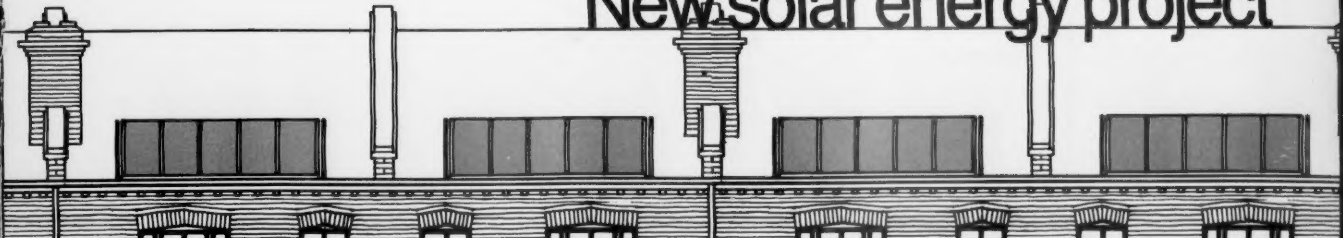

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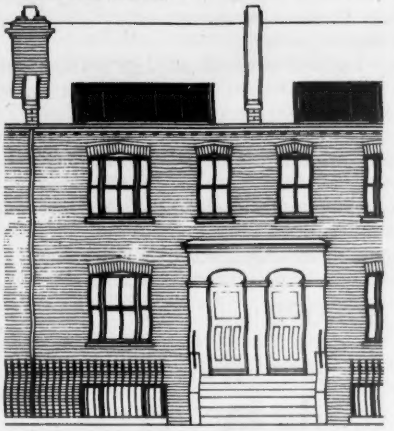
# Trade and Industry

6 October 1978

**News from the Departments of Industry·Trade·Prices & Consumer Protection**



**Britain's largest solar-assisted water heating trial, funded by the government, is now under way.** *The project architect believes that solar energy could be employed for industrial plant (page 14).*

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We apologise to readers for late delivery of *Trade and Industry* last week. This was due to industrial action.

# Trade and Industry this week

## HOME

### Temporary assistance for Kirkby co-operative

Temporary assistance up to a maximum of £150,000 for Kirkby Manufacturing and Engineering Ltd, the workers' co-operative generally known as KME, has been agreed by the Department of Industry to meet the co-op's losses from 2 October until the completion of a working party report.

The government agreed with the co-op's directors to set up a working party to investigate all possibilities for preserving employment for some or all of KME's workforce.

On 2 October, Minister of State for Industry Alan Williams met the working party's chairman, Professor Douglas Hague, deputy director, Manchester Business School, and its two members, Jack Marsden, senior accountant, PA Management Consultants Ltd, who was nominated by KME, and Brian Hilton, assistant secretary, regional support and inward investment division, Department of Industry, who was nominated by Secretary of State for Industry Eric Varley.

The working party began its task immediately and will report to the Secretary of State for Industry as soon as possible. It will be free to recommend any plans for KME's future, including possible changes to its present corporate structure, providing that any proposals for further government help meet normal criteria for Industry Act assistance. The secretary of state has undertaken to exercise his powers under the Industry Act 1972 to the full extent to give effect to the working party's recommendations.

The working party is anxious to proceed urgently with its task and recommends that any interested person or organisation wishing to get in touch with it should do so as quickly as possible, by ringing Professor Hague's office at the Manchester Business School, tel. 061-272 8228 ext 157, or Mr Hilton's office at the Department of Industry, tel. 01-211 5878. Discussions will be confidential if desired.

### Investment to increase in 1978 and 1979

Results of the Department of Industry's survey into industry's investment intentions indicate that there will be a rise of 10 to 11 per cent in the volume of manufacturing investment in 1978 compared with 1977.

A further year-on-year rise of between 4 to 8 per cent is indicated for 1979.

For the distributive and service industries, excluding shipping, the rise in 1978 may be 8 to 9 per cent followed by a rise of between 3 to 7 per cent in 1979.

Full details of the survey are given in the Statistics section on page 33.

### September reserves rise

UK official reserves rose by $106 million during September. Foreign currency borrowing by the public sector under the exchange cover scheme amounted to $150 million and there were repayments of $107 million. At the end of September, the reserves stood at $16,511 million.

## OVERSEAS

### UK-Mexico joint commission meets

The third meeting of the UK-Mexico joint commission for economic and industrial co-operation took place in Mexico City this week.

The aim was to identify areas of opportunity for British assistance and co-operation.

Britain's largest overseas trade promotional venture in 1978 will be held in Mexio City from 8 to 17 November. The timing of this exhibition reflects Britain's continuing confidence in the development and expansion of trade between Britain and Mexico.

### West Midlands boost for Export United

Giving a boost to Export United in the west Midlands, Sir Frederick Catherwood, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, visited three established exporting firms in Birmingham and Dudley yesterday (5 October). He discussed prospects for exports from the area and saw the companies' operations. Sir Frederick was accompanied by the board's chief executive Jim Wilks.

They visited W. Canning, Birmingham, one of Europe's largest manufacturers of plant and materials for electroplating and surface finishing of metals and plastics, and then called on Simon Engineering (Dudley), one of the largest factories in the world devoted to the manufacture of hydraulic platforms. The final visit of the tour was to Pearson Page Jewsbury in Birmingham, manufacturers of brass and copper goods.

Export United is a campaign continuing the impetus of Export Year, which was supported by about 200 firms in the west Midlands. Export United is sponsored by the Confederation of British Industry, the Trades Union Conference, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the Institute of Export, the Committee on Invisible Exports, and the BOTB and its advisory council.

## EUROPE

### Liberalisation leads in UK transport policy – Rodgers

Transport was so basic to the economy of the community and to its internal and external trade that an effective transport system, operating without distortion, was essential if the wider objectives of the treaties were to be achieved, said transport secretary William Rodgers on Monday.

Addressing the Chartered Institute of Transport conference on international transport, he said: 'If we are to have a hope of achieving a coherent and relevant transport policy for the community, we must have close regard to both the need and the scope for community-wide action.'

Mr Rodgers said that he had been criticised for being slow on harmonisation with tachographs and drivers' hours. 'Be that as it may,' he said, 'the treaty of Rome attaches as much importance to liberalisation as to harmonisation and in this we are well-ahead of most of our partners.'

He did not think that Britons would become good Europeans by driving on roads marked in kilometres rather than in miles. Important though they were, he certainly did not measure his vision of Europe in terms of vehicle axleweights.

Many European countries – like some American states – faced severe problems from transit traffic. 'We must respect their efforts to reduce the environmental disadvantages of heavy road traffic,' he told the conference. But even in Europe, and even over longer distances, it remained true that for many kinds of freight, the lorry provided a flexible service between warehouses, shops and the consumer and was the preferred choice of transport. But he stressed that goods for which rail was a sensible alternative to roads through Europe should be given the utmost opportunity to move by rail.

# Management appointments

**NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE POLYTECHNIC**

## ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (FINANCE)

### Salary: £13,125 p.a.

Following the appointment of Dr L. Barden to the post of Director, the Directorate has been restructured to consist of a Director plus three Assistant Directors, designated Academic, Personnel and Finance respectively. The Academic and Personnel posts are already filled, and the Finance post advertised here will be responsible for assisting the Director in both the financial control and the overall management systems of the Polytechnic. The discharge of these responsibilities will include financial policies, planning, systems and accounting; budgetary allocation, monitoring and control; general management information systems and computer applications; evaluation of institutional performance.

The Polytechnic is one of the largest in the country with a current budget of over £13 million, 1600 staff and 10,000 full and part-time students. It provides professional, degree and higher degree studies together with some £1 million of externally sponsored research and consultancy. The Polytechnic's activities are mainly centred on the 26 acre City Precinct in the heart of Newcastle and there is a secondary campus in a pleasant suburban setting three miles north of the City.

Further particulars and application form (returnable by 26 October, 1978) from: **The Chief Administrative Officer, Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, Ellison Building, Ellison Place, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 8ST.**

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## DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL SERVICES

Clayton Dewandre Holdings Limited is an international company specialising in the manufacture of commercial vehicle braking systems. Reporting to the Director of Group Sales, the responsibilities of this position will cover original equipment sales and export services outside of Europe, with particular emphasis on promoting increased sales via the existing worldwide distributor network and on improving the Company's market share by researching and appointing new authorised distributors.

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The remuneration package will include a very attractive salary, company car, pension scheme, life assurance scheme and relocation expenses where appropriate.

Comprehensive details should be sent to:

**The Director of Group Personnel,**
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**Rugby, Warks.**

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— good track record of achievements in a contracting based industry
— ability to deploy human and financial resources effectively and to grasp and synthesise economic and technical concepts with ease

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# Chairmen and Managing Directors

*The following executives are seeking to further their careers within fields where proven experience counts and is rewarded accordingly*

## FINANCE

1. **Business Analyst part** ACMA. A tough hardworking technical cost accountant with large manufacturing group experience. Seeks career development in anticipation of completing his exams shortly.
**Age 27 Salary £8,000**

2. **Financial Manager** ACA with major international manufacturing group experience covering systems and treasury as well as financial management. Seeking further career development.
**Age 29 Salary £10,000**

3. **Financial Controller.** BSc ACCA. A widely travelled manager with particular knowledge of computer software and Advertising Agency work. Location very flexible.
**Age 31 Salary c. £10,000**

4. **Finance Director** ACA J. Dip MA. A most likeable and successful 'high-flyer' with notable company doctoring experience in both the service and manufacturing industries. Seeks greater line management responsibility with career development potential.
**Age 30 Salary c. £15,000**

5. **Finance Manager.** ACCA MBA. Deputy to F/D of major manufacturing group with responsibility for numerous subsidiaries and involving some merchant banking and cash and treasury management now seeks career development with long-term potential.
**Age 33 Salary £12,500+**

6. **Financial Manager.** ACA. With major manufacturing company experience covering technical and analytical responsibilities for pricing, marketing and sales. Particularly enjoys Anglo-American involvement.
**Age 34 Salary £12,000**

7. **Merchant Banker.** BA (Cantab) Law MBA (IMEDE) Good French with substantial legal and banking experience in Australia and Europe. Wishes to move into industry with long-term prospects in view.
**Age 35 Salary c. £12,000**

8. **International Banker,** whose excellent track record includes general management business development and high-level negotiations. He has particular experience of the Far East. Location entirely flexible.
**Age 54 Salary basic c. £18,000**

9. **Finance Director.** BA ACA. Fluent German and French. A most likeable and successful young 'highflyer' with major diversified international group experience involving manufacture, transport and financial service. Seeking a UK base for family reasons.
**Age 33 Salary c. £15,000**

10. **Financial Controller.** BSc 1st Class finance and economics. AAIA. The impressive controller of a large subsidiary of a major international group, having had to return to UK for family reasons now wishes to resume a role in financial line management. An excellent knowledge of the leisure, travel and luxury industries.
**Age 41 Salary £14,000**

11. **Finance Director.** FCA prize winner. A most impressive track-record in large-scale retail and wholesale operations, in addition to some manufacturing experience.
**Age 43 Salary £15,000**

12. **Finance Director.** BSC 1st Class Hons. His extensive international experience covers the Middle East and the Caribbean with governmental as well as industrial assignments in the mining, bauxite and metals industries. Location entirely flexible.
**Age 48 Salary c. £20,000**

## MARKETING

13. **Export Sales Manager.** Fluent French, German and Spanish. An impressive highflyer with successful sales management experience covering Scandinavia, East Europe and the Caribbean in fast-moving consumer goods. Seeking greater responsibility.
**Age 22 Salary £6,000+**

14. **Export Manager.** HND. Fluent Arabic, some French and German. An enterprising selfstarter with consumer goods experience (mainly luggage and packaging, who has operated very profitably in Europe the Middle East and Scandinavia. Seeking career development.
**Age 27 Salary £8,000**

15. **Sales Manager.** BSc (Hons) Elect. Eng. A successful sales engineer with R&D experience in communications and guidance systems especially in the Middle East. Seeks greater remuneration, location flexible.
**Age 28 Salary £8,000**

16. **Export Marketing Manager.** MA Mkt BA econ. A natural linguist with working French, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese. Has both practical and academic experience in marketing, admin. and a wealth of published material. Location entirely flexible overseas.
**Age 32 Salary circa £7,500**

17. **Marketing Manager.** An electronics engineer with an impressive record in major technical groups especially in audio-visual, hi-fi and television industries. Ambitious and industrious and wishes to progress his career in high technology products – vidio discs, microprocessors etc.
**Age 33 Salary £8,000+**

18. **Export Manager.** MA Cantab (Hons) sciences. Good German and French. His successful career has been in the chemical and textile industries. Now seeking further career development and increased remuneration.
**Age 33 Salary circa £10,000**

19. **Marketing Manager.** BA (Econ) good French. Following his successful career to date with major fast-moving consumer goods groups, he wishes to move to smaller company with greater direct involvment.
**Age 35 Salary £12,500**

20. **Area Export Manager.** BA (Hons) fluent German and French. A true professional with plenty of drive and commonsense and a good knowledge of the Middle East, Audio-visual and publishing products. Promotion blockage. **Age 34 Salary £9,000+**

21. **Head of Market Development.** Fluent French, good Italian with 12 years' experience in food manufacture and distribution in major European group he now seeks career development in line management. A good top level negotiator. **Age 39 Salary £20,000**

22. **European Sales Manager.** BSc. C. Eng. MIEE. Fluent German. A design engineer with 13 years' international sales experience in low voltage products. Promotion blockage. Seeks greater responsibility which could include start up operations. **Age 41 Salary £9,000+**

23. **Marketing Manager.** BSc 1st Class Hons Dip. B. admin. An impressive high technology engineer who has developed into a highly successful electronics sales manager. Promotion blockage – seeks career development that could lead to general management.
**Age 47 Salary £12,000+**

24. **Export Marketing Manager.** Ecole Hotiere 1st Class Fluent French and German. His impressive career covers fashionware, catering equipment and food.
**Age 41 Salary £10,000**

## GENERAL MANAGEMENT

25. **Resident Engineer.** BSc 1st Class civil eng. MICE. MIPHE. An impressive engineer with consultancy, design and site management experience in Middle East. Present contracts nearing completion. Location flexibile.
**Age 31 Salary £12,000**

26. **General Manager/Controller.** ACMA. A strong general manager with considerable financial management experience in the retail food industry. A good man manager who has successfully completed a 'greenfield' start up operation.
**Age 33 Salary £12,000**

27. **General Manager.** HND Mech E with a successful career through marketing to present position with private engineering company. Frustrated by family ownership, seeks greater responsibility.
**Age 34 Salary c. £15,000**

28. **General Manager.** ACA with wide experience in horticultural products, electronics and consultancy. Wishes to return to line management.
**Age 36 Salary £9,000+**

29. **General/Sales Manager.** BA Hons. Oxon. chemistry. Good French. A most impressive record with major industrial group, in the UK and overseas. A good man manager with strong sales and marketing experience.
**Age 36 Salary £10,000+**

30. **General Manager.** (Technical) HNC Mec. E. A thoroughly practical engineer with successful record in international mining quarrying and construction, seeking a new opportunity.
**Age 36 Salary £10,000**

31. **Hotel and Site Manager.** Fluent Spanish. Good French. 8 years' experience in hotel building and management in Spain with a good knowledge of tourism. Location very flexible.
**Age 43 Salary £10,000**

32. **General/Sales Manager.** An impressive senior executive whose wide range of experience covers automative products in Europe building services, the leisure industries and glass production. An excellent record for profit making. Seeking a career move with increased remuneration.
**Age 35 Salary £12,500+**

33. **Business Manager.** FCA. As joint M/D and F/D he has successfully turned round a substantial private company following 7 years with retail bookmakers. A likeable and practical man seeking greater responsibility with medium sized company.
**Age 37 Salary £12,500**

34. **Technical Director.** BSc Hons. Good Portuguese and French. A practical engineer with extensive experience of large volume production (food) in developing countries. Will locate wherever necessary.
**Age 47 Salary £12,500 (UK)**

35. **Chief Executive.** BSc. MIEE. C. Eng. A tough experienced M/D in electrical and radionics manufacture with excellent record for profitability. Present task completed, now seeking long term career move.
**Age 54 Salary £20,000**

36. **Group Chief Executive.** MA. (Cantab) Econ. Fluent French with wide international experience in manufacture, leisure industries and general trade and particular knowledge of the Far East at senior levels. Location very flexible.
**Age 43 Salary circa £25,000**

NOTES
(i) All the above executives have been interviewed by us and we consider them to be high quality material in their particular range – there are several others whom space precludes.

(ii) If you require an executive of similar capability please contact me.

(iii) If you yourself feel that you match these standards and might benefit from a new opportunity please contact me in the strictest confidence and without any obligation.

Robin R. [illegible]

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# Home news

## Go-ahead for Peugeot-Citroen/Chrysler deal announced by Varley

Approval for the proposed takeover of Chrysler's European activities by PSA Peugeot-Citroen was announced by Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, on 28 September.

Mr Varley said that the government had now concluded its consideration of the proposed takeover and had assessed its implications for Chrysler UK for the British motor industry generally, and for the economy as a whole. The government had been greatly assisted by the detailed study undertaken by the trade unions, and had taken into account views expressed by a wide range of interests, including the vehicle component industry and car distributors.

PSA, he explained, had signed a declaration of its intentions towards Chrysler UK's operations which provided for Chrysler UK to receive parity of treatment as an integral part of the PSA group. The declaration gave assurances on future use of facilities (including specifically design and engineering facilities, and Linwood) and on models. It also made PSA's position clear in respect of the planning agreement, component supplies, and exports generally and the Iranian contract in particular.

In addition, he said, heads of agreement had been signed by all the parties. They had the general effect that PSA would take over all of Chrysler Corporation's obligations towards Chrysler UK and the government. However Chrysler Corporation would not be cutting its links with Chrysler UK completely: apart from the fact that they would retain a shareholding in PSA, they would also for a time continue to have certain obligations to support PSA in promoting the interests of Chrysler UK, and would also remain liable, jointly and severally with PSA, in relation to the government's existing loan to Chrysler UK, and the government's guarantee of the £35 million bank loan made to Chrysler UK in 1976.

The government was satisfied on the basis of its study and of its discussions with the parties that under the deal with PSA, the prospects for Chrysler UK would be at least as good as under the present arrangements. PSA Peugeot-Citroen was one of the strongest motor car companies in Europe, and the government believed that in this environment Chrysler UK's plants and workforce in England and Scotland had every prospect of a successful future.

An important contribution to this prospect had been made by the government's support of Chrysler UK over the last three years, during which substantial investment in modernisation of facilities and models had taken place with the aid of government loans.

## Manufacturers' investment increasing – Williams

In 1977, in real terms, manufacturing investment (excluding iron and steel) was 13 per cent above 1976. Already in the first half of 1978 it was 15.2 per cent above the same period last year. Alan Williams, Minister of State for Industry, made these points when speaking of the success of government's Industrial Strategy to the seventh world planning congress in London on 25 September.

The Industrial Strategy, Mr Williams continued, was a national effort by government, management and workforces to improve the performance of Britain's manufacturing industry at home and abroad. The intention was to make British industry more competitive internationally by winning larger shares of overseas markets and by combating rising levels of import penetration. But no one had pretended that it was a magic potion that would work overnight. It was a medium and long-term strategy, identifying shortcomings, weaknesses, as well as opportunities – and taking appropriate action at industrial and government level.

The government had tried to make a reality of its commitment to give manufacturing industry greater priority than ever before. It had sought to provide industry with greater stability and increased incentive for investment. A total of £272.5 million had been allocated to 14 industry schemes towards projects involving new product development, new

## Varley opens £1.8m Petbow factory

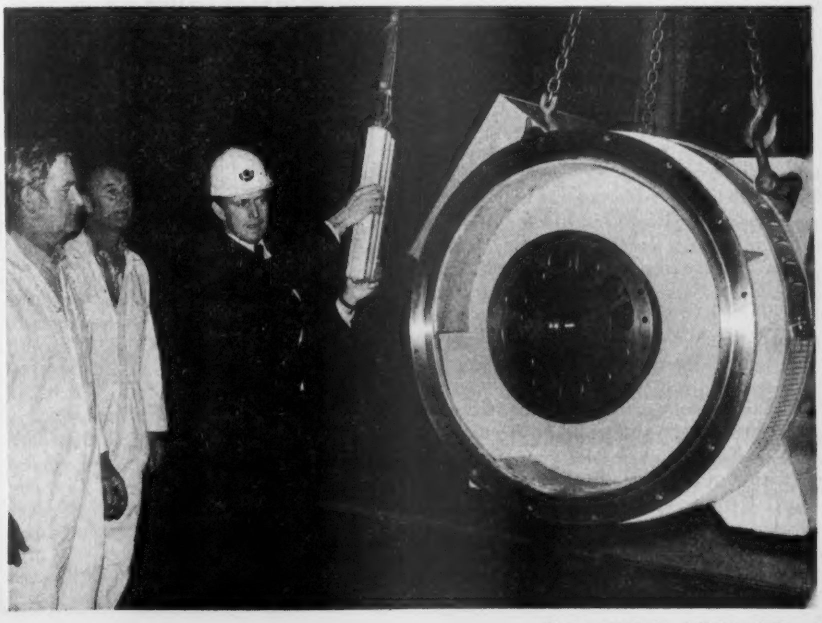
Petbow's new 90 000 sq ft factory at Sandwich, Kent, was opened by Secretary of State for Industry Eric Varley on 27 September.

The new factory, including building and plant, represents an investment of appoximately £1.8 million and is part of Petbow's five-year expansion programme begun two years ago. Work was scheduled to start on the factory this year, but was brought forward as a result of an interest relief grant from the Department of Industry under section 8 of the Industry Act 1972.

The assembly area measuring 600 ft by 140 ft will be used for the company's range of generating sets rated between 25 kW and 3000 kW. It will enable the company to build, test, paint and despatch the generators on a flow-line basis under one roof.

Petbow's sales have grown from a little over £1 million 10 years ago to well over £20 million last year and sales have doubled in the last three years.

Eric Varley trying his hand at the controls coupling an alternator to an engine – assisted by Kenneth Larkins and Charles Philpot, the fitter/couplers.



equipment and buildings, restructuring and rationalisation. The selective investment scheme and the earlier accelerated projects scheme had provided assistance of over £120 million for almost 200 projects involving investment of over £1000 million, a further 200 or so projects costing £1,600 million were under consideration. These two schemes alone should provide an annual benefit to the balance of payments of over £700 million in the 1980s and should create some 17,000 permanent jobs and safeguard a further 5,800 jobs, and provide £650 million of orders to UK plant, equipment and construction industries.

Some new schemes with general application throughout industry had been introduced recently, he said – the energy conservation scheme for boiler plant modernisation and the microprocessor application and microelectronics industry support schemes to encourage industry to explore the advantages of microelectronic techniques and adopt them where they could be of benefit.

Mr Williams concluded by saying that during 1977, sector working parties had been drawing up programmes for increasing penetration of home and overseas markets. This work was continuing in 1978 with special emphasis on productivity and the need to communicate the findings of the SWPs to company level. Good progress was also being made in developing closer relationships between customers and suppliers so that a more realistic view was taken of market problems.

## Cryer responds to wool scouring industry report

A proposal to study the feasibility of relocating the wool scouring industry on a coastal site will not be supported by the government. But the government will, in the coming months, investigate in depth the scope for assisting modernisation of the scouring sector under the Industry Act.

Bob Cryer, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, in a letter to Mr J. C. Brown, chairman of the working party which made this recommendation, says future costs of discharging effluents to coastal waters will not be negligible, and suggests that disruption of the companies and the communities concerned will outweigh the likely benefits of a move.

Mr Cryer also suggests that the only long-term answer to the difficulties of the wool scourers, described in the working party's report, will be the modernisation of the scouring process in such a way as to minimise both water and effluent treatment charges. He says that assistance under the 1972 Industry Act is available for viable projects of this kind. But the working party's recommendation that the industry should be granted a direct subsidy of some £750,000 per annum, estimated as the extra cost to them of effluent treatment in Yorkshire as compared with Lille, France, where charges are said to be at the median level for the EEC, will pose very grave difficulties, both domestically and in the EEC.

Mr Cryer says a new development in technique for which substantial reductions in both water and effluent charges are claimed is now at a trial stage. This development, if successful, will assist the modernisation of the industry but was not considered by the working party. Mr Cryer says this process would be a key part of the department's examination of the industry over the next few months.

## New order for petrol price displays

Motorists will soon be able to see clearly how much extra they will have to pay where garages charge extra for part gallons of petrol.

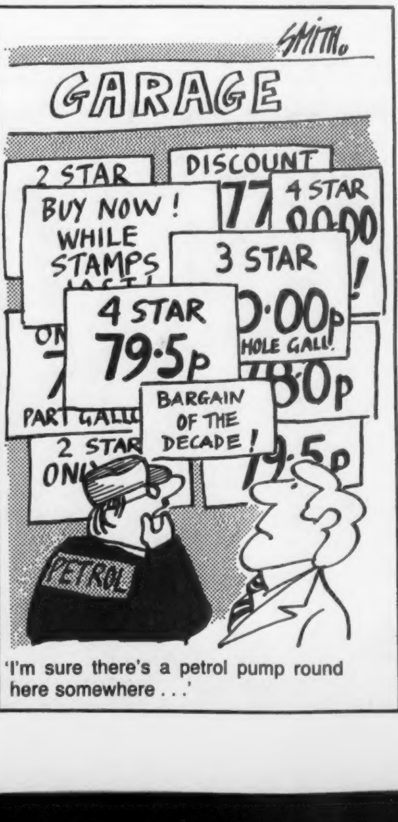
New regulations, under the Petrol Prices (Display) Order 1978 laid on 27 September, come into operation on 20 December.

Robert Maclennan, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said on 27 September that the 1977 display order had been outstandingly successful in eliminating the rash of misleading and ambiguous roadside price displays that had been so common before its introduction. The new order would deal with a number of misleading practices and help to ensure that motorists buying petrol knew how much they would have to pay, and on what conditions.

Where part gallons are charged at a higher rate than full gallons, any price indication must include a statement of the excess of the higher rate. On roadside displays this must be in lettering at least 120 mm high. Other lettering on roadside displays, such as grade indication and conditions of sale, must be at least 80 mm high (car number-plate size).

Decimal fractions in a price indication must be at least half the height of the figures representing whole numbers and satisfy additional requirements on style, boldness and colour – and all figures in an indication of price must be shown on a background of the same colour.

Where an additional benefit is offered at some but not all of the pumps on a forecourt, and a higher price is charged at those pumps, there must be a statement that the price includes that benefit and is higher than the price charged at the pumps at which the benefit is not available.



'I'm sure there's a petrol pump round here somewhere . . .'

## Letters to the editor

**Letters to the editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.**

## Consumer Safety Act brought into force

John Fraser, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has signed a commencement order which brings almost all the provisions of the Consumer Safety Act 1978 into force on 1 November this year.

This act, introduced as a private member's bill, and supported at all stages by the government, gives the secretary of state wider powers than those provided by the Consumer Protection Act 1961 (which it will eventually repeal) to take action on the safety of goods.

It will enable the secretary of state to take urgent action if unsafe goods are found to be on sale. He will be able to serve on any trader a notice prohibiting him from continuing to supply goods which are considered to be unsafe. He will be able to make orders prohibiting the supply in the course of a business (ie by all traders) of any goods which he considers to be unsafe. He can also serve on any trader a 'notice to warn' requiring him to publish a warning about goods which he has been marketing and which are considered to be dangerous.

The act gives the secretary of state powers similar to those under the 1961 act to make regulations prescribing safety requirements on composition, design and construction of goods. New powers enable more extensive labelling requirements to be imposed such as warning symbols, names of ingredients, first aid instructions and name and address of manufacturer or supplier.

There will also be power, by means of regulations, to require goods to be of a type approved by a specified body, to impose requirements on fitness for purpose of safety equipment, to prescribe quality control procedures relevant to the safety of goods, and to provide in regulations that compliance with an approved standard is deemed to satisfy a requirement of the regulations for the purpose of criminal liability.

The secretary of state will be empowered by the act to serve on any person a notice requiring information to be provided for enabling him to decide whether or not to make regulations, serve prohibition orders or notices or warning notices for goods of any kind.

Generally, enforcement of the act will be the duty of local weights and measures authorities. The act gives wider enforcement powers and imposes higher maximum penalties for offences compared with those specified in the 1961 Act.

The commencement order brings into force all the provisions of the act other than those which repeal the Consumer Protection Act 1961 and the Consumer Protection Act (Northern Ireland) 1965 and legislation amending those acts. But until those acts are

## Minister visits Wedgwood factory at Stoke-on-Trent

**Les Huckfield, Department of Industry Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, at the Wedgwood factory, Barlaston, Stoke-on-Trent, discusses the skills of hand-enameller Karen Walker with the supervisor of the enamelling section, Mary Radivojevic. To the right is Christopher Johnson, Wedgwood group production director.**

repealed the maximum fine for contravening regulations made under them will be increased and local weights and measures authorities will be under a duty to enforce the acts.

One of the provisions in the new act now being brought into operation increases the maximum penalties of £100 (first offence) and £250 (subsequent offence) in section 3(2) of the 1961 act to £1,000 in either case. Another provision makes the enforcement duty on weights and measures authorities applicable to the consumer protection act.

The act includes a number of the provisions proposed in the green paper on consumer safety (Cmnd 6398) issued by the government in February 1976.

Goods excluded from its scope are food, feeding stuff, fertiliser, medicinal products in respect of which there is in force a product licence under the Medicines Act 1968 and controlled drugs within the meaning of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971.

## More protection for consumers planned

Future legislation will provide consumers with considerably more power, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection John Fraser told a Birmingham conference on 29 September.

Commenting on current protection under the Consumer Credit Act lending considerable power to the the consumer's elbow, he told the second conference of the British Settlement on Consumer Debt, that one of the main objectives of the act was what had been described as 'truth in lending'. The objective was to enable debtors to obtain full details of the agreement they were considering entering into, to encourage rational choice and competition among creditors, together with the protection of a debtor from undesirable ways of seeking business.

Plans included the need to consult before long on regulations on the form and content of agreements, which would tie in neatly with the advertising and quotations regulations. The aims of these would be to ensure that the consumer was totally aware of his commitments when signing an agreement, in particular the rights and duties imposed on him together with the amount and rate of the total charge for credit and the protection and remedies open to him under the act.

'If the consumer gets into trouble', he said, 'it should not be because of the small print in the agreement'.

## Allied gives assurances about Lyons purchase

Allied Breweries has given Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, a written undertaking that it will sell within three months of the date of its proposed acquisition of J. Lyons and Co the shares in the Belhaven Brewery Group which it would acquire as a result of the transaction. Allied will also withdraw the Lyons director from the Belhaven board and will not replace him.

Following these assurances, Mr Hattersley has decided, on the information at present before him, not to refer the proposed merger between Allied Breweries and J. Lyons and Co to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973.

The secretary of state also discussed in some detail with the chairman of Allied Breweries, Allied's plans for Lyons. On employment prospects, the chairman of Allied Breweries pointed out that there was continuing reorganisation within the Lyons group and this may entail some changes in employment. But he assured the secretary of state that the employment situation at Lyons would not be worsened as a consequence of the merger and in his judgement it was likely, as a result of the acquisition, to be better than it would otherwise have been.

The chairman has also given the secretary of state assurances which indicate that Allied intends to improve the efficiency and management of the Lyons operation.

## Price Commission to supervise undertakings

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, Roy Hattersley, announced on 28 September that, with the agreement of the companies concerned, the monitoring of a number of undertakings and associated arrangements had been made the responsibility of the Price Commission.

The undertakings and arrangements, previously monitored by the Director General of Fair Trading, are those given by BPB Industries, Automotive Products, Kodak, Mallory Batteries and the Kellogg Co of Great Britain in response to recommendations made by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. The goods involved include plaster board, clutch mechanisms, certain types of colour film, batteries and ready cooked breakfast cereals.

Mr Hattersley said that it was recognised that the monitoring of this information, which relates primarily to prices and profits, would be more appropriate to the Price Commission.

## Reassurance on safety of microwave ovens

Consumers are not exposed to health risk when using microwave ovens made to the relevant British standard and kept in good condition according to a statement issued by John Fraser, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, on 29 September.

Mr Fraser said that some alarm had arisen as a result of reports about the possibility of injury to the eyes of people using microwave ovens. No danger was involved if the safety instructions supplied with the equipment were followed, he said.

Microwave ovens come within the scope of the Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations 1975 made under the Consumer Protection Act 1961 which require domestic electrical equipment to be so designed and constructed that when in use it does not emit any dangerous radiation. The safety limit for microwave leakage is set out in British standard 5175: 1976.

The National Radiological Protection Board, which advises the department, considers it highly unlikely that domestic use of ovens made to the standard and maintained in good condition, could injure the eye. The maximum exposure from this source is at a very low level compared with the hundreds of milliwatts per square centimetre for more than one hour

# Insurance brokers: provisions for registration and code of conduct published

Provisions for the registration of suitably qualified insurance brokers and for a code of conduct are contained in three orders published on 28 September made by Stanley Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Companies, Aviation and Shipping.

The orders, made under the Insurance Brokers (Registration) Act 1977, provide:

☐ The opening and publication of a register of insurance brokers and a list of enrolled insurance broking firms, as well as further implementation of the act

☐ A code of conduct for registered insurance brokers and enrolled insurance broking firms, which outlaws unprofessional practices

☐ The detailed requirements and procedures for registration and enrolment, including the information to be set out in the entries in the register and list and the fees to be paid by applicants.

Because of an industrial dispute, copies of the orders are not currently available from HMSO.

At present the council is still drawing up its requirements for carrying on business, which will govern solvency etc. This means that, temporarily, the registration and enrolment rules will not apply in full. To start with, the council will be accepting applications only from non-practising brokers (including directors of broking companies) and Lloyd's brokers for registration and from Lloyd's broking firms for enrolment. This is because the relevant rules will not apply to the non-practititioners. Lloyd's brokers and broking firms will be exempt because Lloyd's sets more stringent standards. Registration or enrolment of practising insurance brokers or broking companies will begin once these rules have been made.

The Insurance Brokers Registration Council, established on 1 December 1977, can now open and publish its register and list of those entitled to call themselves 'insurance brokers' and begin to supervise their activities.

The register will contain the names and other particulars of all individuals using the title 'insurance broker' and the corresponding list will cover companies trading as 'insurance brokers'.

Individual brokers will qualify for registration by having either a professional qualification recognised by the council, an experience qualification or a combination of both.

To qualify for inclusion on the list of companies trading as insurance brokers, the majority of directors of a company must themselves be registered insurance brokers. The company will also have to comply with rules to ensure its solvency and independence from insurers and the keeping of proper accounts. Companies trading as Lloyd's insurance brokers will be entitled to automatic enrolment as the Committee of Lloyd's already sets stringent standards for them.

The Insurance Brokers Registration Council must publish its first register and list by 30 November. Revised versions will be issued from time to time. The council will be processing applications over a period of some months and will be announcing details in due course on how to apply.

Registration or enrolment of anyone wishing to use the title 'insurance broker' will become obligatory when the legal penalties in the act come into force. This will not be before 1 December 1979.

There are safeguards in the act where the Insurance Brokers Registration Council refuses to register or enrol an insurance broker. Before an application is refused, the applicant will have the chance to appear before a committee of the council and state his case. The council will also be required to send to any applicant who wishes it a statement of its reasons for refusal. An applicant will have a right of appeal to the High Court against a refusal to register or enrol.

**Code of conduct**

The code of conduct sets out three fundamental principles to which insurance brokers should adhere: at all times they should conduct their business with utmost good faith and integrity; they should do everything possible to satisfy their clients' insurance needs, and place the clients' interests first, though with due regard for others; and advertising must not be misleading or extravagant.

The code lists over a dozen specific examples of applications of these principles but the list is not intended to be definitive. Instances of unprofessional conduct might be regarded as: failure to advise objectively and independently; failure to explain on request the differences in and relative costs of main types of insurance the broker thinks the client needs; witholding any written evidence or other documents from the policyholder without giving proper reasons in writing promptly; failure to disclose commission when requested by private individuals taking out UK policies; failure to disclose any additional charges, or charges for additional services; failure to disclose identity, occupation and purpose when seeking information from potential clients or giving advice in the course of advertising services (this would apply to 'street canvassing', 'clipboard selling' and the like).

The code also requires a registered broker to display a notice in his offices where the public have access telling them of the code's existence, copies of which are freely available on request. This notice must also give the council's address, with advice on how to make a complaint or otherwise seek the council's help in resolving any dispute.

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which experiments have shown can cause cataracts. Cataracts have not been observed at lower densities – for example, exposure to several tens of milliwatts per square centimetre for many hours – and the level in the standard is set well below this.

To keep within the safety limit, it is important that oven door seals should be in good condition, free from excessive contamination and undamaged. The British standard requires user instructions on maintenance to be included in the manufacturers' instruction sheets. These should include the manufacturers' recommended method for cleaning door seals and seal areas as well as instructions for inspecting these areas for damage. A warning must be included that if these areas are damaged, the appliance should not be operated until it has been repaired by a service technician trained by the manufacturers. In addition, the standard specifies that the safety level must not be exceeded when the door seals are deliberately contaminated with oil.

Regular servicing by the manufacturers should ensure that the equipment remains in good order and safe for use as intended.

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## Work starting on several more factories

Work on several more advance factories in the Midlands and northern England – totalling more than 5000 m$^2$ floor area – have been announced by the English Industrial Estates corporation. They are:

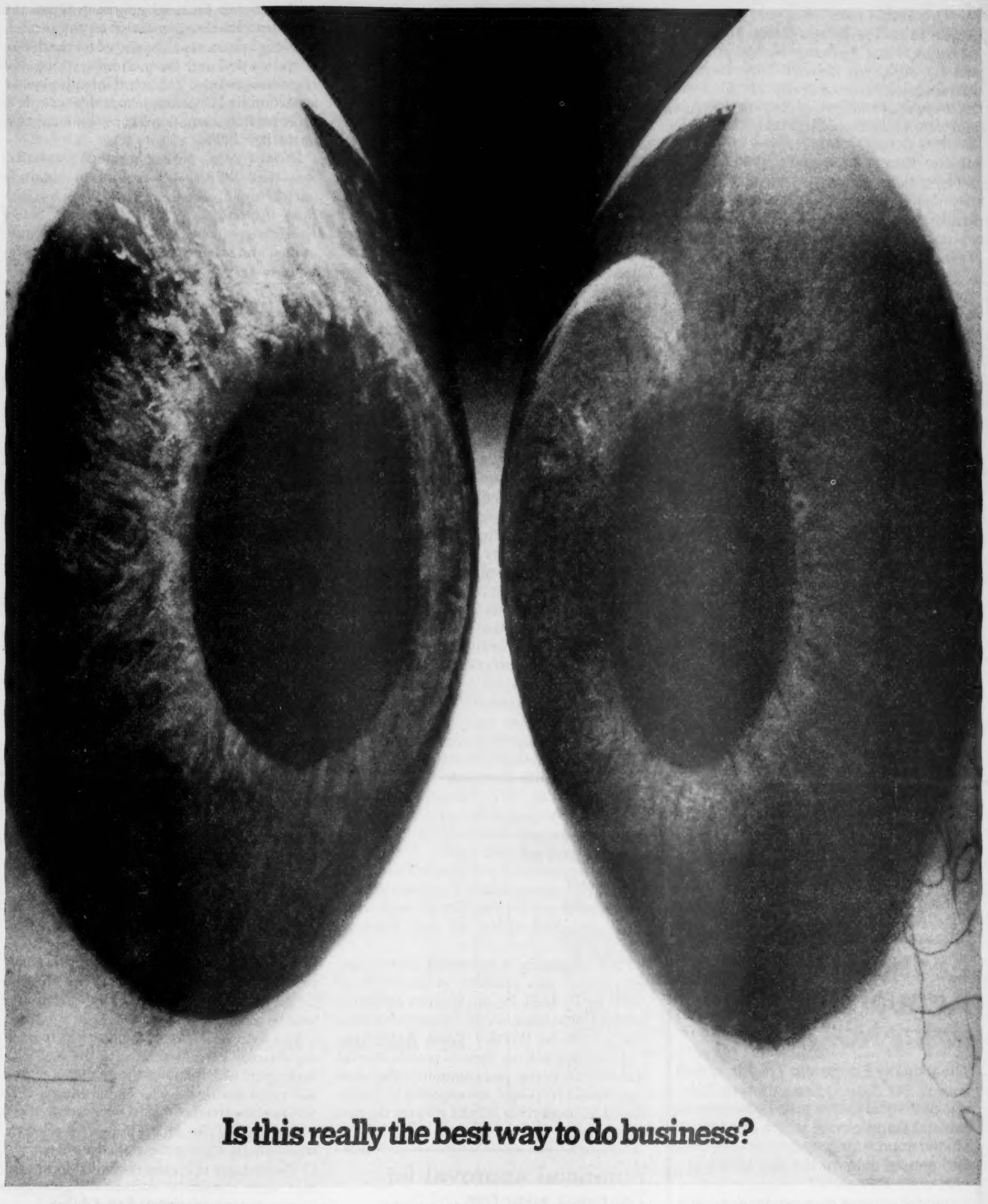
**Hunmanby, North Yorkshire (450 m$^2$).** Work is expected to start early in October and the premises should be ready for occupation in April 1979.

**Easingwold, North Yorks (450 m$^2$).** The factory is of the terrace unit type and is divisible into two individual units of 225 m$^2$ each. Work has just started and the premises should be ready for occupation in February 1979. Inquiries regarding construction work at Hunmanby and Easingwold: Mr J. Derbyshire, Regional Manager, English Industrial Estates Corporation, Yorks and Humberside Region, 25 Silver Street, Doncaster, tel. 0302 61560. Inquiries regarding purchase or lease: Regional Director, Department of Industry, Yorks and Humberside Region, Priestley House, Park Row, Leeds tel. 0532 443171.

**Sutton in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire.** Of the terrace unit type, the factory is divisible into four individual units. Work has just started and the premises should be ready for occupation in April 1979. Inquiries regarding construction work: Mr J. Derbyshire, Regional Manager, English Industrial Estates Corporation, 25 Silver Street, Doncaster, South Yorkshire, DN1 1HJ, tel. 0302 61560. About purchase or lease: Regional Director, Department of Industry, East Midlands Region, Severns House, 20 Middle Pavement, Nottingham NG1 7DW, tel. Notts 56181.

**Lamberhead, Wigan (900 m$^2$).** Work is expected to start immediately and the premises should be ready for occupation in March 1979.

**Barnoldswick, Lancs (450 m$^2$ and 630 m$^2$).** Work is expected to start immediately and the premises should be ready for occupation in March 1979. Inquiries about both Lamberhead and Barnoldswick construction work: Mr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W. D. MacDonald, Regional Manager, English Industrial Estates Corporation, 158-162 Sefton House, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool L2 3RD, tel. 051-236 7005. Inquiries regarding purchase or lease: Mr C. Giles, Department of Industry, North West Region, Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BA, tel. 061-236 2171.

**Solway Estate, Maryport (900 m$^2$ and 450 m$^2$).** Work is expected to start immediately and the premises should be ready for occupation in June 1979. Inquiries regarding construction work: Mr J. McBain, Regional Manager, English Industrial Estates Corporation, Cumbria Region, Salterbeck Estate, Workington, Cumbria, tel. Harrington 830469 and regarding purchase or lease: Regional Director, Department of Industry, Stanegate House, 2 Groat Market, Newcastle upon Tyne, tel. 0632 24722.

## Contracts for 16 factories in Blaenau Gwent

Contracts totalling nearly £2 million for the construction of 16 advance factories in the Blaenau Gwent area have been awarded by the Welsh Development Agency.

The biggest contract is for the building of two 50 000 sq ft factories at the 200-acre Rassau industrial estate which is being opened up by the agency as part of a drive to attract fresh industry to the area following the shutdown of steelmaking at Ebbw Vale steelworks.

The £1,194,000 contract has been awarded to R. M. Douglas Construction, Swansea. Work on the factories was due to start this week and the units should be completed in just under a year.

At the same time, work is starting on eight 5000 sq ft units at Rassau under a £445,000 contract to be carried out by Tarmac Construction, Chepstow. The completion date is May 1979.

Work is already under way at Rassau on the building of six 25 000 sq ft factories and six 10 000 sq units, together costing a total of £2.7 million.

The Welsh Development Agency has been able to accelerate the development of the Rassau estate following the allocation of special government funds totalling £12 million to help to attract new industry to Blaenau Gwent.

Meanwhile, the agency is continuing to develop factories on the successful Tafarnaubach industrial estate where, under a £333,600 contract, Holland, Hannen and Cubitts, Bristol, will build six 5000 sq ft units. The work is due to start next month and should be completed in April 1979.

A £316,900 contract for building a 24 500 sq ft extension to the offices and production area of the Grundy Auto Products factory at Tafarnaubach has been awarded to Shepherd Construction, Treforest.

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## Firms occupy three Yorks factories

Advanced Water Services is to occupy advance factory terrace units of approximately 500 m$^2$ built by the English Industrial Estates Corporation on the Department of Industry's site at Shaw Lane industrial estate, Doncaster.

Established in Buckinghamshire some four years ago, the company plans to manufacture a new range of inexpensive industrial water softeners as well as increasing its manufacturing capability for its current models. The acquisition of these new premises will enable the company to have additional industrial concentration in the north of England, and within the next couple of years it expects to provide employment for a further 14 people.

A factory terrace unit of approximately 225 m$^2$ on the department's industrial estate at Hellaby, near Rotherham, has been occupied by Porton Plastics Company.

Established in 1977, Porton Plastics is to manufacture a range of extruded and injected plastic products, particularly pipes and fittings for waste disposal units.

The acquisition of the unit will allow the company to expand and it is anticipated that employment will be provided for eight additional personnel within the next couple of years.

PMS Diecasting is occupying advance factory terrace unit premises of about 500 m$^2$ (5500 sq ft) built by the English Industrial Estates Corporation on the Department of Industry's site in Wortley Road, Rotherham. The company will use the new premises for the manufacture of zinc and aluminium alloy castings. About 20 people are expected to be employed as production is built up over the next year or two.

## Financial approval for Torness reactor

Secretary of State for Scotland Bruce Millan has approved the South of Scotland Electricity Board's programme of capital expenditure, totalling £742 million at March 1978 price levels, on the 1320 MW advanced gas-cooled reactor nuclear power station which the board intends to build at Torness Point, East Lothian.

The secretary of state gave consent on 24 May for siting an AGR power station at Torness, and this financial approval allows the board to commit expenditure on the project. Initially, contracts will be placed for the design of the station and for preliminary site civil engineering works. The board intends to make a start on site preparation later this year. It is expected that the station will be commissioned in the late 1980s.

Before starting work on the nuclear installation itself, SSEB will require to obtain a nuclear site licence from the nuclear installations inspectorate of the Health and Safety Executive, which is responsible for the operational and safety features of nuclear installations.

## Williams opens footwear fair

The footwear industry achieved exports of £102 million in 1977 which showed an increase of 51 per cent by value and 15 per cent by volume over 1976, said Minister of State for Industry, Alan Williams, when he opened the sixth British international footwear fair in London on 2 October. Exports in 1978 had continued at this high level in spite of the closure of the Nigerian market and tighter restrictions in Canada and Australia.

Underlining the importance to the industry of sustaining this successful export record in the future, Mr Williams promised that the government would do all it could to foster the future prosperity of the industry.

There had been a most encouraging response to the government's scheme of financial assistance under the Industry Act 1972 aimed at assisting footwear manufacturers improve their efficiency and performance, he said. So far over 90 formal applications had been received involving some £6.5 million of investment.

## Phone service quality – in figures

Records of phone service quality previously produced for internal use have been published by the Post Office. The figures appear in a free booklet available from telephone area offices.

In a foreword, telecommunications managing director Peter Benton says the aim is to make more widely known the quality of service measured during the year ended March 1978 and to show trend of results over recent years.

For each of the Post Office's 10 telecommunications regions the statistics show:

☐ Percentages of customer-dialled local calls that were connected successfully, obtained 'engaged' or 'no reply', and that failed due to the customer and the Post Office.

☐ Percentages of subscriber trunk dialled calls that were connected successfully, obtained 'engaged' or 'no reply', and that failed due to the customer and the Post Office

☐ Average number of fault reports per telephone

☐ Percentage of fault reports cleared by the end of the next working day

☐ Percentage of inland calls answered within 15 seconds by the operator service.

National averages over the past five years are also given for these sections, as well as for:

☐ Percentages of international direct dialled calls that were connected successfully, those failing in the international automatic exchange and failures due to other causes

☐ Percentage of calls answered within 15 seconds by the international operator service.

A leaflet giving results for the first quarter of the current financial year is also available.

## Japanese ambassador visits north Wales

Japan's ambassador to Britain, Tadao Kato, spoke to more than 100 Welsh businessmen at Mold, Clwyd, on 28 September about Japan as an investor – and as a growing market for British goods.

The ambassador spent two days in north-Wales and his itinerary included tours of Wrexham industrial estate, and Trawsfynydd nuclear power station. The visit was organised by the Development Corporation for Wales in conjunction with the Anglo-Japanese Economic Institute.

Welsh exports to Japan have been increasing steadily in recent years. The Development Corporation's October trade mission last year returned with firm orders worth more than £1 million with the prospect of at least a further £1 million in follow-up trade. With Japan's changing emphasis towards imports there is optimism that the Development Corporation's forthcoming trade mission to Japan in November will further improve Welsh exports.

## Taxicab report released

A Price Commission report on taxicab and private hire car services was released on 28 September. Publication of the printed version of the report has been postponed because of an industrial dispute at HMSO.

The examination was carried out by the Price Commission under the Price Commission Act 1977. Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, jointly with the Secretaries of State for the Home Department and for Scotland, is considering the report and will be consulting interested parties about its findings. Those who consider that they might be affected by the report may make representations in writing to the secretary of state.

## Permits flow for welfare minibuses

Introduction of the Minibus Act in October 1977 has resulted in a large number of educational and welfare bodies being granted permits to operate minibuses for 'hire or reward' without the need to obtain public service vehicle and road service licences provided the vehicles are not used for profit.

This is stated in the annual reports of the transport commissioners covering their public road transport licensing activities for the year ended March 1978.

The reports show that there has been an increase in postal bus services, social car schemes and other experimental schemes.

The standard of maintenance of public service vehicles has shown no further decline but the need for improvement still remains; shortage of components and the continued late delivery of new vehicles were partly to blame, together with the difficulty of obtaining skilled and experienced engineering staff.

Main complaints from the public were about fare increases, poor and inadequate services, the siting of bus stops and routeing of services. All complaints were investigated and answered and some necessitated a public hearing.

Copies of the reports are available free of charge from the Department of Transport, PT2 Division, Room P2/076, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1. A stamped (29p) addressed envelope, not less than 13 in by 9 in should accompany each application.

## Winter fuel bill scheme extended

About 1½ million extra electricity consumers are expected to benefit under the government's extended £45 million scheme to help people on low incomes with their fuel bills this winter.

Announcing the new scheme on 27 September, Tony Benn, energy secretary, said

## Government sales

### Sales by auction

### 18 October 1978 – Furniture

**Location**
Ordnance Support Unit RAOC, Liphook, Hants

**Auctioneer**
Austin and Wyatt (Dept L), 79 High Street, Fareham, Hants (0329 234211)

### 21 October 1978 – Furniture

**Location**
Ordnance Support Unit RAOC, Catterick Garrison, North Yorks

**Auctioneer**
Bartle and Son (Dept L), 1a Bridge Street, Tadcaster, North Yorks (0937 835303)

These sales consist of mainly small or single item lots of furniture and householdware.

**Catalogues, which give details of the lots, conditions of sales, viewing times, etc, are available from the auctioneers from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 20p, postage 10p.**

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that, for the first time, the scheme would be extended to recipients of rate and rent rebates and rent allowances. Previously the scheme was confined to people receiving supplementary benefit and family income supplement.

This winter the government has allocated up to £45 million to the scheme, almost double the £23.5 million spent on the 1978 scheme.

About 4½ million people, including 2 to 3 million pensioners, are estimated to be eligible for help under the new scheme. About 3 million were eligible for the 1978 scheme.

The scheme will be in two parts:

A basic payment of £5 will be paid automatically during the week beginning 22 January 1979 to recipients of supplementary benefit and family income supplement. It will not be extended to recipients of rate and rent rebate and rent allowance.

A discount on one electricity bill if it is more than £20 will, however, be made available to recipients of rate and rent rebate and rent allowance as well as those receiving supplementary benefit and family income supplement. As with last winter's scheme the discount will be 25 per cent of the amount by which an electricity board bill covering one winter quarter exceed £20: for example on a bill for £28 it would be £2 that is 25 per cent of £8.

## Go ahead for Heathrow's 'European' satellite

Passengers travelling on the busiest routes between London and some major European cities – particularly Paris – will use a special new terminal satellite at Heathrow Airport from mid-1980, British Airports Authority announced on 13 September. Costing £8 million, the new satellite will provide improved passenger service for travellers on these very busy routes. It will be built on the aircraft apron between terminals 1 and 2, and linked to both by moving walkways.

## Marley Tile investigation stopped

The Price Commission investigation announced on 22 September into price increases proposed by Marley Tile Co Ltd has been cancelled.

The company originally notified to the commission an overall weighted average increase of 4.5 per cent in the prices of its concrete roof tiles and fittings. This notification has now been withdrawn.

## Merger proposals cleared

Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has decided on the information at present before him not to refer the following proposed mergers to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973:

Y. J. Lovell (Holdings) Ltd and Farrow Group Ltd

National Enterprise Board and a substantial minority interest in Monotype Holdings Ltd

Associated Dairies Ltd and Wades Departmental Stores Ltd.

## Pounc chairman appointed

John Morgan has been appointed chairman of the Post Office Users' National Council (Pounc) until 30 September 1981, by prices secretary Roy Hattersley.

Mr Morgan is general manager of the British Rail Pension Funds. He was until March 1976, finance and investment director of Williams and Glyn's before taking up an appointment with Rothschild Asset Management.

## and new Pounc members for Scotland

Roy Hattersley has appointed Mrs S. M. Edwards, Miss E. A. Kay, Mr J. D. Whittle, Mrs S. M. Sandeman, Dr C. M. MacLean, Mr A. J. Paterson and Mrs J. Forbes-Sempill as members of the Post Office Users' Council for Scotland until 31 May 1981.

## New status for Girobank

National Girobank has been given listed bank status by the Bank of England from the end of September.

Girobank, which will be subject to the supervisory procedures for listed banks, will continue to observe the reserve assets ratio, to place special deposits with the bank and to be subject to the supplementary special deposit scheme when it is in operation.

The event, which follows the increase in capital announced in July 1978, has come in time for Girobank's tenth anniversary on 18 October.

Girobank made a profit of £2.8 million in 1977/78. It is continuing to develop its corporate and personal account business and to extend its range of services. Deposit accounts, budget accounts and bridging loans were introduced in April.

## Changes in accounting standard setting procedures proposed

Greater consultation between the accounting standards committee and the users of financial statements is recommended in the report of the committee's review group published on 28 September. The group also suggests that consideration should be given to involving the stock exchange (or the Council for the Securities Industry) more actively in an enforcement role.

The review group was set up in January under the chairmanship of Tom Watts, chairman of the accounting standards committee, to consider what improvements could be made to the standard setting process and to produce a consultative document for wider comment.

The report discusses all aspects of the standard setting processes including the need to have standards at all, whether they should be tighter or more flexible, the enforcement of standards and the composition of the standard setting body and its finance.

Comments on the consultative document should reach the Accounting Standards Committee, PO Box 433, Chartered Accountants' Hall, Moorgate Place, London EC2P 2BJ by 31 March 1979. Replies will be regarded as on public record unless confidentiality is requested.

## Patents recorded 'licences of right'

Under section 46 of the Patents Act 1977 the register was noted 'licences of right' in respect of the following patents on the date specified:

**15 September 1978**

**1392640 Mefina SA**
Improvements in or relating to an electric ironing press
**1395406 Mefina SA**
Improvements in or relating to an ironing press
**1396520 Mefina SA**
Improvements in or relating to an arrangement for the adjustment of the temperature of the heating plate in an electric ironing press
**1404186 Mefina SA**
Improvements in or relating to a time fuse
**1415396 Burlington Industries Inc**
Method and apparatus for laying down the protruding peripheral fibres of textile yarns
**1447513 Burlington Industries Inc**
Intermittent texturized yarn and false twist apparatus and process for producing the same, and improved heating procedure in a false twist texturized process
**1388697 Societe Nationale Des Poudres Et Explosifs**
Pyrotechnic generator of gas under pressure
**1400194 Societe Nouvelle des Ventilateurs G. Mouzon**
Improvements in devices for transporting objects by induced air flow

**21 September 1978**

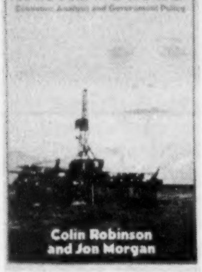
**1114555 Regie Nationale des Usines Renault**
Improvements in electromagnetically operable fluid-flow control
**1453959 Regie Nationale des Usines Renault**
Method of dynamically balancing and dynamic imbalance determing machine
**1373406 Regie Nationale des Usines Renault and Automobiles Peugeot**
Improvements in energy absorption devices for motor vehicles
**1476399 Regie Nationale des Usines Renault and Automobiles Peugeot**
Improvements to rear seats of vehicles, with folding backrest and locking device
**1448742 The Post Office**
Improvements in or relating to optical communications systems
**1486887 The Post Office**
Improvements in or relating to telecommunication signal frame alignment arrangements
**1490333 The Post Office**
Improvements in or relating to testing PCM equipment
**1407155 Maschinenfabrik Wifag**
A moisture preparation plant for an offset printing machine

Any person who claims that the proprietor of the patent is, and was at the time of the entry, precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patent may, within three months after the making of the relevant entry, apply to the Comptroller on patents form 31/77 for cancellation of the entry.

I. J. G. Davis, Comptroller

# New publications

## Oil prospects



The discovery of reserves of oil and gas beneath the North Sea has long been the subject of discussion and a large number of publications. An important question still to be resolved is: how to achieve the maximum economic benefit.

In their latest book, published for the Trade Policy Research Centre (TPRC), joint authors Colin Robinson and Jon Morgan have put forward some suggestions. Despite being described as 'the first detailed and independent analysis of the economics of North Sea oil', the book is in fact heavily based on previous writings, some of them for TPRC. These have now been linked together and brought up to date. This is not a criticism – reading one book is easier than five or six – but, it has to be said, the amount of new material is limited.

The authors produce various projections of rates of profitability, taxation and balance-of-payments effects, emphasising throughout, rightly, the state of uncertainty about the exact extent of the UK's reserves and the likely global changes in supplies. The authors suggest that a less interventionist attitude on the part of the government is preferable.

In spite of its limitations, the authors have produced an authoritative, soberly written work on a major topic of vital importance.

**North Sea oil in the future: economic analysis and government policy,** by Colin Robinson and Jon Morgan. Macmillan, 1978. 216 pages; hardback, £10.00 (ISBN 0 333 23772 2); paperback, £4.95 (ISBN 0 333 25391 4).

## North Sea spin-off

Two recent publications by the Scottish Council, Development and Industry, quantify for the first time, the range and scale of opportunities for UK companies in the North Sea oil market.

The first reviews the state of development of North Sea oil and gas up to the end of 1977. The scale of capital investment, both offshore and onshore, and production levels are shown in detailed tables. The publication also makes suggestions on the priorities for the use of the oil wealth accruing to the exchequer.

The second booklet studies the continuing market for inspection, maintenance and repair services required to sustain North Sea oil and gas production into the late 1980's. The North Sea programme is based on an estimated cumulative capital investment of £12.5 billion and SCDI attempts to quantify from within this figure the estimated costs of maintenance through the early, mid and late 1980's. There are detailed tables describing the various sectors of investment with commentary on what is involved in each. Other tables show manpower requirements will increase as maintenance work expands during the next decade, but they do not unfortunately attempt to provide a breakdown between oil company personnel and those employed by contractors and service companies.

**United Kingdom oil and gas: situation review,** by Scottish Council, Development and Industry, North East Office, 15 Union Terrace, Aberdeen AB1 1NJ. 1978; paperback 28 pages. £1.75.

**United Kingdom oil and gas: an assessment of related inspection, maintenance and repair opportunities,** by Scottish Council, Development and Industry. 1978. 35 pages; paperback £2.25.

## Energy publications in print

A list of the Department of Energy's publications currently in print is available free from the Department of Energy Library, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ.

## When the oil runs out

If 1973 oil crisis did nothing else, it stimulated western governments to set up a wide variety of R& D programmes to seek answers posed by the crisis. This activity has resulted in a mass of documentation, and a one-volume handbook on such programmes had been desperately needed. Such a book has now been provided by Charles Simeons, in his 'Energy research and development programmes in western Europe'.

Because the book is written in clear, non-technical prose, means that it can be consulted by the lay-person. It will, however, mainly be of use to the expert because it gathers together information which he might otherwise have to collect from a large number of sources.

Even so, the basic theme of this survey is not a new one. Books like Richard Bailey's 'Energy – the rude awakening' have discussed ways of preparing for the day when the oil runs out. And there have been other studies of energy R & D & 'Energy research and development in the United Kingdom' (the Department of Energy's paper number 11) and the European commission's 'status report 1977: energy research and development programme' for example.

Nevertheless, Simeon's book covers a wider area that many previous works on R & D, and of course is more up to date, and this makes it a very useful addition to energy literature.

But a crippling omission in what presumably aspires to being a standard reference work is the lack of an index, and the 'bibliography' too, is bibliographically slipshod.

**Energy research and development programmes in Western Europe,** by Charles Simeons, Elsevier, 1978. xviii, 323 pages. $43.50 (Dfl. 100.00) (ISBN 0444417117).

## Coal takes up the slack

As well as stimulating new lines of research the 1973 crisis forced governments to assess their present and future position on the supply and demand for fuel resources.

In the first of a new series of publications, the United Nations' Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) examines the coal industry in its member countries and concludes that the growth in coal production and trade could well exceed the increased demands for energy.

This research is based on official statistical evidence of production, use, imports and exports together with outlines of the relevant government policies formulated during 1975/6. The statistics have been projected to forecast events to 1985.

Following a brief resumé of the situations in 25 individual countries, the study evaluates the trends in the regional areas of western Europe, north America and the eastern bloc, with a final chapter presenting an analysis of the complete ECE region and the world.

This well presented and authoritative examination will be of interest to those concerned with both the energy supply in general and the coal sector in particular.

**Coal: 1985 and beyond:** a perspective study; prepared for the Coal Committee of the United Nations' Economic Commission for Europe. Pergamon Press, 1978. ix, 115 pages; paperback £8.00. (ISBN 0 08122409 1).

## Have you a good industrial news picture?

Pictures are published in *Trade and Industry* each week showing developments in British industry. If your company has introduced an interesting new product, if you have received an award, if you have developed a novel manufacturing process, if you have produced the biggest or smallest or heaviest or (you feel) the best designed product, you are welcome to send us a photograph with a short news story. Contributions should be sent promptly – while the subject is still newsworthy – to the Editor, *Trade and Industry,* Room 439, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

# Technology news

## Department of Energy funds solar heat project

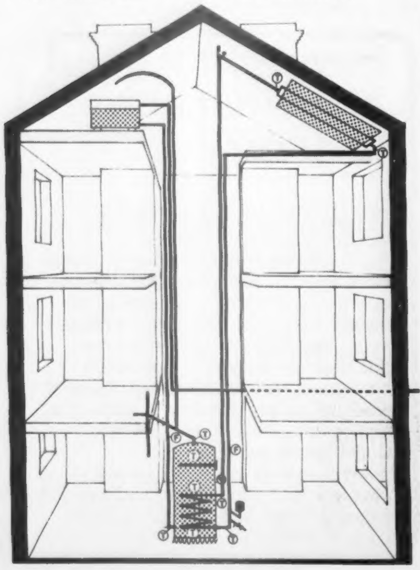
The biggest solar-assisted water heating project in Britain was opened last week by Alex Eadie, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy.

Fourteen mid-victorian terrace houses at Whateley Road, East Dulwich, have been selected for a two-year solar trial. The Department of Energy, under the direction of the energy technology support unit at Harwell, has funded £64,000 for this trial which is significant in the context of the UK domestic hot water solar programme in that it is the first reasonable scale installation in existing housing, and could be a catalyst for wider adoption in the public sector if results show the technology to be economically viable. The project has been designed by the South London Consortium Research and Development Group, in co-operation with the Southwark director of housing.

The four main monitoring objectives are: to estimate the reduction in the fuel bill for hot

**Each of the 14 houses in the scheme has 5 m² of copper solar collector panels mounted on the roof. Water circulates in a closed circuit through the collectors and then through a heat exchanger coil at the bottom of the domestic hot water cylinder. When the solar collector system cannot satisfy the total demand, an electric immersion heater can be used to maintain the water in the tank at an acceptable temperature. Data collection will be controlled by a small computer in the basement of one of the houses and be recorded on tape for later analysis.**

F Flow measurement. T Temperature measurement.



## Solar energy and industry

**Anthony Kirk expresses a personal view on possibilities of solar energy in industry. He is chief development architect of the South London Consortium for Local Authority Building Research and Development, chairman of the SLC energy conservation working party and honorary secretary of the National Consortia Committee.**

The British solar industry is in its infancy, and little impact has been made in either the use of solar energy in industry or the development of components suitable for its use. This contrasts greatly with America, Japan and France, whose industrial investment programme is considerable and growing annually. However, the solar 'infant' is beginning to walk, and the first faltering steps have been taken. Alex Eadie's official opening of the East Dulwich project heralded a new era, and for once local authorities were in the lead.

Solar energy can be put to work usefully in the UK, and could provide up to 50 per cent of domestic hot water used. Equally, it could be invaluable in industry where much larger quantities of water are used: it still surprises the solar enthusiast that British industry is virtually ignoring this useful and valuable heat source. The rise in temperature of only a few degrees centigrade in large water-using plants can have significant cost reductions. At present the materials used in responsible solar installations are traditional ones, which provide safe, corrosion-free plants, but copper is expensive and the development of other metals and plastics has not gone ahead in the same way as in countries such as South Korea, which has quickly spotted the world development potential.

British industrialists should understand how 'advanced passive solar gain' could be used in their own factories and office blocks, as well as avoiding the present energy waste that pours out daily. Heat pumps and perhaps more significantly heat pipes, coupled with much higher standards of insulation, have dramatically low payback periods, a rare event these days. Energy guzzlers under the energy bill proposals in America will find life much harder in the years to come, and it cannot be too long before Europe follows similar legislation.

It is clear from the EEC proposals that energy conservation will be a prime topic for the 1980s, and it may be that the useful energy saved could represent sufficiently significant savings to reduce factory overheads and sharpen prices.

There is a need for information, knowledge, education, technical awareness – perhaps better described as 'techical responsiveness' – on solar energy. Energy conserving matters must be better understood and this knowledge must include the development of active and passive solar energy systems.

**The Department of Energy comments:** While there is widespread interest in the application of solar energy for domestic water heating and for certain industrial applications, it is evident that the main reason for the relatively slow uptake of solar energy utilisation is primarily an economic one and in many instances using current designs of solar energy equipment, it is difficult to justify a solar heating installation on purely economic grounds. One of the major objectives of the government R&D programme in this field is to develop cheaper and more reliable systems and the East Dulwich scheme has been supported with a view to obtaining information about the effectiveness of current developments. A solar energy centre at the University of Cardiff under Professor Brinkworth has been set up with government support and the Department of Energy has published a report by its energy technology support unit on 'the prospects for solar energy in the UK'.

water by the provision of solar assisted systems; to study hot water usage patterns; to estimate the influence of provision of solar assisted domestic hot water on water usage habits; and to collect data for building mathematical models for the weather year, water usage by local authority tenants and the domestic hot water system.

At the opening, Mr Eadie said that not only was his department funding the monitoring programme but the collector panels chosen for the solar water heating system were manufactured by a company (Refrigeration Appliances Ltd, Haverhill, Suffolk) with which it had a jointly funded research and development contract for solar panel development. The panels had been selected by the housing authority in open competition.

Mr Eadie said renewable energy sources, such as solar, waves, tides, geothermal and wind were still largely at the early research or development stage. His department believed that the best way to proceed towards the possible successful exploitation of these energy sources was to build on a solid foundation of research and development, carrying forward to the demonstration stage developments which showed technological and economic promise and which, with further development, had a reasonable chance of becoming reliable and cost effective options for the future.

In June this year, the government announced the commitment of a further £6 million to research and development on alternative sources of energy, bringing the total funds committed to date to some £16 million.

More than half the government solar energy programme is devoted to the development of solar energy systems and components for water and space heating – the areas of greatest potential return in the United Kingdom.

## Tribology Centre's tenth anniversary

At the tenth anniversary celebrations of the Tribology Centre in Swansea on 27 September Alan Williams, Minister of State for Industry, said that the formation of the centre had been a pioneering effort by the UK. It had been set up to provide specialist services for industry in the important topics of wear, friction and lubrication. The centre's importance could be illustrated by estimates of savings in industry through better application of tribology which ran into several hundred millions of pounds per annum.

During its ten years the centre had carried out over 500 projects under contract to over 100 different industrial and other organisations in Britain and abroad. The fields of activity had covered almost every type of product and process. In particular, the centre was one of the leading British groups in the technology of monitoring the condition of plant and equipment by analysis of lubricating oil samples.

The Department of Industry was always keen to encourage industrial firms to make use of the many sources of expertise available. This was done in many ways. For example the manufacturing advisory service had been set up by the department to help small and medium sized companies in the engineering sector to increase their efficiency by adopting modern but well proven manufacturing methods. Since starting in October 1977 it had provided subsidised consultancy on manufacturing methods to some 250 firms. A total of 32 companies had been approached in Wales of which 40 per cent had benefited from a project.

The readiness of all segments of industry to work together in the search for solutions to the many problems they encountered was always encouraging. Such readiness had been apparent in the field of tribology, he said.

## SRC starts microelectronic fabrication scheme

Research workers in academic institutions can now use a service in the field of solid-state device processing. The Science Research Council (SRC) announced the start of the scheme on 27 September just over a year after recognising the need for such a service when £1.33 million was allocated as the initial commitment to this scheme in July 1977.

SRC's commitment to this scheme has been increased to £1.57 million, split between four universities and the Rutherford Laboratory. Edinburgh and Southampton universities will provide different services in silicon process design and processing; Surrey University will provide ion-implantation; Sheffield University will provide a service in producing epitaxial layers initially limited to techniques based on gallium arsenide and gallium aluminium arsenide but later expected to expand into the provision of ternary and quaternary alloys. Rutherford Laboratory will provide an electron beam lithography (EBL) mask-making service based on the latest British electron-beam microfabricator.

Some of these services are already operational and the rest are expected to become operational during 1979. Much of the computing requirements of circuit design and production will be met by the council's interactive computing facility, using Gaelic software.

Further information: Mr W. Turner, Rutherford Laboratory, tel. 0235 21900 ext. 286.

## Largest cross-channel phone cable

A Post Office cableship has started laying the largest capacity undersea cable across the channel. It is wholly of British design and manufacture.

Running 60 nautical miles from Eastbourne to St Valery-en-Caux, the cable will be able to carry up to 4200 phone calls at once – increasing the capacity of communications links between Britain and France by about 50 per cent.

Planned for service early next year, it will carry phone calls, telex messages, data and other communications to and from France and other western European countries. The £5 million project cost is being shared between the Post Office and the French General Directorate of Telecommunications.

A total of 21 repeaters will be installed in the cable to provide signal amplification that matches loss over the whole operational frequency range of the system. Because cable loss decreases with decrease of temperature, the design has to allow for the extremes of sea temperature likely to be encountered – close to freezing point in severe winter weather, and approaching 20 degrees C in mid-summer. The high-band amplifiers in these repeaters employ three transistors, known as the 40 type, designed and developed by the Post Office Research Department, the sole manufacturer of this device.

During a visit to Southampton at the start of the laying, Post Office chairman Sir William Barlow said that undersea cables would continue to play a vital role in the long-term growth of Britain's international telecommunications services. Satellites had undoubtedly opened up new and exciting means by which people throughout the world could communicate but submarine systems would also provide vital arteries that would help carry international communications into the next century.

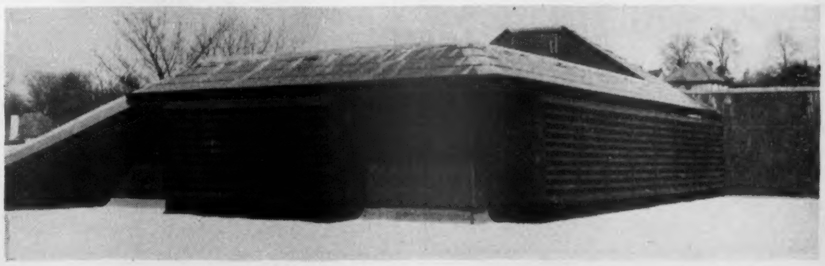
## Tantalic silences supermarket noise

A tailormade silencing system designed and manufactured by Tantalic Acoustical Engineering, part of the Dee Cee Group is keeping things quiet for people who live around Waitrose's new Green Street Green supermarket. The supermarket had to face on to residential gardens and towards bedroom windows and as the compressors which control all refrigerated cases within the store would be working around the clock a high degree of silencing was needed.

Additionally, equipment within the plant room is designed to reclaim heat from the four large multi-pass condensors. Fans – which pass this heat back to offset the building's losses together with the openings providing fresh air – and all this needed specialised acoustic treatment.

To overcome the problem of confined space in the plant area as a whole, Tantalic designed splitter-type silencers, which were mounted in the intake and discharge air openings.

Fitted half in and half out of the plant room with integral weather louvres, the silencing equipment has effectively reduced noise levels inside the bedrooms eliminating any potential nuisance to nearby residents.



# New products

## Asbestos-free tiles

A tile completely asbestos free and with a high resistance to algae has been launched by Glass Reinforced Concrete (GRC) of Wincham, a subsidiary of Pilkington.

GRC Promenade Tiles are manufactured from sand and cement, reinforced with Pilkingtons AR Cem-Fil glass fibre.

The tile is produced using advanced manufacturing techniques. The use of high-grade materials ensures constant quality of surface finish with good strength-to-weight ratio and durability.

GRC Promenade tiles have been designed to provide an economic protective surface, mainly on built-up bitumen felt roofs. They form, the company says, a decorative, hard-wearing, non-slip surface resisting damage from pedestrian traffic and/or solar heat gain. GRC Promenade tiles need only minimal routine maintenance.

The square tiles have a 5 mm radius on all top edges. The top surface has a distinctive non-slip pattern and is slightly cambered towards the centre. The underside of the tile has a 3 mm-deep frog.

The tiles which weigh approximately 2 kg and measures 300 × 300 × 10 mm overall, can be easily cut to size using a standard masonry saw or power tool with abrasive disc. They are non-combustible, rot and vermin proof and are manufactured in natural grey cement. White or other colours are available to order.

**Further information: circle 183**

## 'Indestructible' roll pallet

A roll pallet with an almost indestructible plastic base has been produced by WCB-Clares, Wells.

The base is a one-piece, rigid injection moulding of polypropylene, flush on top and cellular underneath. In tests it survived unscathed a 16 ft drop on to one corner on a concrete floor and a 6 mph crash where a 30 cwt fork-lift truck sandwiched it against a wall.

WCB-Clares says that arctic and tropical temperatures had no effect on its strength, rigidity or surface finish. Even the fork lift crash repeated at minus 20°C failed to damage it.

The plastic base will carry up to 15 cwt. It is totally resistant to oils and fats, non-slip, non-absorbent, rot-proof, steam cleanable and will not degrade in sunlight or ultraviolet light. It is pleasant and safe to handle and can be made in any colour the customer chooses, with his name or logo permanently cast into the side.

**Further information: circle 185**

**Freepost reader service**

For further information on items in this section, circle the corresponding number on the reader services page near the end of the magazine.

## Handyblock from Morris

MORRIS
HANDYBLOCK
1t
MORRIS
MUSCLES FOR INDUSTRY
Your symbol of safe

The new light-duty Handyblock has been introduced by Herbert Morris Ltd. Morris says that this is the lowest priced chain hoist on the market and is available on an ex-stock basis. Offered in sizes 500 kg, 1, 1.5, 2, 3 and 5 tonnes, the mainframe is pressure die-cast in high-tensile aluminium giving it the optimum combination of strength and lightness.

**Further information: circle 184**

## Golden Strongboxes take to the road

The first examples of a new design of chassis-less van trailer, the Golden Strongbox, being demonstrated at Silverstone recently. Designed and built by Tidd Strongbox of St Neots, the new units, which will be shown at the commercial motor show later this month, feature an aerodynamic front end to reduce drag and conserve fuel, detachable running gear to enable uprating if plating weight regulations change, and simple removeable rear lamp clusters to eliminate pilferage or vandalism whilst vehicles are parked. Like previous trailers in the Strongbox range, Golden Strongbox features laminated construction with all bolt-on construction and is expected to sell at around £6,000. **Further information: circle 186**

TEXACO
TEXACO
Motor
BEDFORD
UYS 824S

# European community news

## No progress on fish conservation plans

No agreement was reached on measures proposed by the European commission on fisheries conservation at the fisheries council on 25 September. Fisheries minister John Silkin expressed the UK's opinion that these measures were inadequate – other member states also had reservations.

Mr Silkin defended UK measures already taken to protect herring stocks to the west of Scotland and in the Irish Sea, as well as those it will shortly take to extend the Norway pout box and to increase the mesh size in fishing for nephrops (Norway lobsters).

On the question of framework agreements with Norway, the Faroes, Spain and Sweden, the UK resisted the adoption of majority voting in these cases, pointing out the difficulty of making formal progress on agreements with third countries so long as internal policy remained to be settled.

The UK did agree to practical arrangements necessary to regulate Spanish fishing in the waters of community states for the next three months only in accordance with the objectives of eventual reciprocity in fishing opportunities between Spain and community countries.

In the course of the council, the Irish minister stated that his government would ignore the measures being taken to conserve the Isle of Man herring stock. However, the fishery was now closed within British fishery limits, Mr Silkin said, and the government had ensured that adequate enforcement arrangements had been made.

## More community news

Information on European community matters and about member states can often be found in other sections of *Trade and Industry*. For this week's additional news, turn to the following pages:

**Home news**

Go-ahead for Peugeot–Citroen/Chrysler deal 5

**Overseas trade news**

BOTB sponsors 1500 UK firms' export drive 19

Export potential in the Netherlands: seminar 20

**Exhibitions**

Quick change at Danish fashion show 24

Four furniture fairs force the pace 24

**Statistics**

Economic indicators of the industrial countries 28

Registrations of British, community and foreign films 38

## ECGD addresses

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL, tel. 01-606 6699. ECGD has 10 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom, and these are listed from time to time in *Trade and Industry*.

## Silkin stresses pigmeat and butter problems

Agriculture minister John Silkin has again pressed on the European commission the need to carry out the review of monetary compensatory amounts co-efficients (MCAs) for pigmeat, promised in May. At the EEC agriculture ministers meeting held in Brussels on 26 September Mr Silkin stressed that the review was urgently needed to reduce the unfair competition facing the UK processing industry. The commission agreed to do this.

On the method of paying a special butter subsidy in the UK, Mr Silkin rejected a commission proposal which, by adding it to the existing general subsidy on community butter only, would have made its payment in the UK conditional on the exchequer paying the subsidy on New Zealand butter. Mr Silkin made the point that this community subsidy, known as the 'Christmas butter subsidy', should be payable in the UK as unconditionally as in all other member states. The council agreed that detailed arrangements on how this should be payable in the UK would be worked out in the coming weeks.

Ministers had also discussed commission proposals for further help for Mediterranean agriculture and measures to reduce surplus production of wine but no firm decisions were taken, Mr Silkin said. He had emphasised that the UK would need to be satisfied that any proposed expenditure was fully cost-effective; and he had proposed reductions in the cost to the community and the UK.

The agricultural commissioner had also presented the commission's report on the milk situation. This confirmed the government's view that the structural surplus was the result of excessive common price levels and had to be tackled by reducing returns to community dairy farmers, where these are excessive.

## Bumper harvest expected in the community

This year's grain harvest in the EEC is likely to be 10 million tonnes higher than last year, at 113.7 million tonnes, according to latest estimates from the European commission. This extra production is worth an estimated $1,325 million, or £675 million at current world prices, and will help to keep grain prices down throughout the community over the next year.

The estimated crop figures are: wheat 42.5 million tonnes; barley 39.4, durum wheat 3.5, maize 16.5, other 11.8.

Under the new system of grain price support which has been introduced throughout the community in recent years, market prices for cereals can respond more freely to abundant domestic supplies and this is expected to help keep down European prices.

## Commission controls on trading: conference

Powers of the European commission to apply controls to companies' trading is the subject of a conference to be held on 20 October at the Kensington Palace Hotel, London.

Organised by Abacus Conferences, the proceedings will be chaired by Lord Lloyd.

Mrs Valentine Korah of University College, London, will speak on the nature of dominance in the economic field. A barrister, Christopher Bellamy, will describe the implications of the Hugin and United Brands decisions. J. Maitland Walker, a partner in Clifford Turner's EEC unit, will deal with company control by the commission and he will also give a detailed survey of what happens when a company is reported to the commission.

D. G. Fletcher Rogers will give an outline of practical steps a company can take to minimise the risk of an adverse commission decision.

Further details about the conference can be obtained from Abacus Conferences, 3 North Street, Bourne, Lincolnshire PE10 9AE.

## Proposed suspension of the CCT

The Department of Trade is considering an application for a new suspension of the common customs tariff (CCT) on the material in the table on the grounds that it is not available from within the EEC. The application relates to the period 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980.

If any UK companies are already manufacturing the goods (or like or competing goods) or expect shortly to be in production, so that their interests would be adversely affected by a suspension of the CCT, they should notify the Department of Trade, General Division, Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, tel. 01-215 3576. Information should reach the department not later than 20 October.

**38.19G**

Catalyst consisting of a mixture of oxides on a silica support and containing by weight:

a not less than 25 per cent and not more than 40 per cent of antimony
b not less than 5 per cent and not more than 10 per cent of iron
c not less than 0.2 per cent and not more than 1.5 per cent of molybdenum
d not less than 0.8 per cent and not more than 4.0 per cent of tellurium

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# New legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* as indicated against each item. The *Official Journal* is published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as other member states' requirements are concerned, is available to British exporters from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174/482/408.

## Common agricultural policy

The texts of the following regulations and directives which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*:

**Seeds and plants.** Decision 78/691/EEC on the equivalence of seed potatoes produced in third countries (*Official Journal* L236, 26 August 1978).

Directive 78/692/EEC amending directives 66/400/EEC, 66/401/EEC, 66/402/EEC, 66/403/EEC, 68/193/EEC, 69/208/EEC and 70/458/EEC on the marketing of beet seed, fodder plant seed, cereal seed, seed potatoes, material for the vegetative propagation of the vine, seed of oil and fibre plants and vegetable seed (*Official Journal* L236, 26 August 1978).

**Animal health.** Decision 78/693/EEC concerning animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of fresh meat from Argentine (*Official Journal* L236, 26 August 1978).

Decision 78/694/EEC concerning animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of fresh meat from Brazil (*Official Journal* L236, 26 August 1978).

Decision 78/695/EEC concerning animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of fresh meat from Uruguay (*Official Journal* L236, 26 August 1978).

Decision 78/771/EEC amending decision 78/642/EEC on health protection measures in respect of the Republic of Botswana (*Official Journal* L257, 20 September 1978).

**Wine.** Regulation (EEC) 2202/78 on the granting of re-storage aid for table wine for which a storage contract was concluded during the 1977/78 wine-growing year (*Official Journal* L259, 22 September 1978).

**Milk and milk products,** Corrigenda. The *Official Journal* L253, 15 September 1978, contains the following correction to regulation (EEC) 1761/78 (published in *Official Journal* L204, 28 July 1978) amending article 8(3) of regulation (EEC) 804/68 on the common organisation of the market in milk and milk products:
Page 6, footnote '¹':
For: '*OJ* No. C 163, 10.7.1978, p. 69'
Read: 'Opinion delivered on 7 July 1978 (not yet published in the *Official Journal*)'

## Imports from non-member states

The *Official Journal* L251, 14 September 1978, contains the texts of the following decisions which authorise the relevant member states to refuse entry to the specified goods:

Decision 78/759/EEC authorising Germany not to apply community treatment to woven fabrics of regenerated textile fibres, unbleached or bleached, falling within subheading ex 56.07 B of the common customs tariff, originating in the USSR and in free circulation in the other member states.

Decision 78/760/EEC authorising Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands not to apply community treatment to men's, boys', women's, girls' and infants' woven breeches, shorts and trousers (including slacks) of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres, falling within heading ex 61.01 and subheading ex 61.02 B (Nimexe codes 61.01-62, 64, 66, 72, 74, 76; 61.02-66, 68, 72) of the common customs tariff, originating in Macao and in free circulation in the other member states.

The *Official Journal* L257, 20 September 1978, contains the texts of the following decisions which authorise the relevant member states to refuse entry to the specified goods:

Decision 78/766/EEC authorising Ireland not to apply community treatment to gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised, impregnated or coated with artificial plastic materials or of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres, falling within heading ex 60.02 of the common customs tariff (Nimexe codes 60.02-40, 50, 60, 70), originating in Hong Kong and in free circulation in the other member states.

Decision 78/768/EEC authorising France not to apply community treatment to gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised, falling within heading 60.02 of the common customs tariff (Nimexe codes 60.02-40, 50, 60, 70, 80), originating in Hong Kong and in free circulation in the other member states.

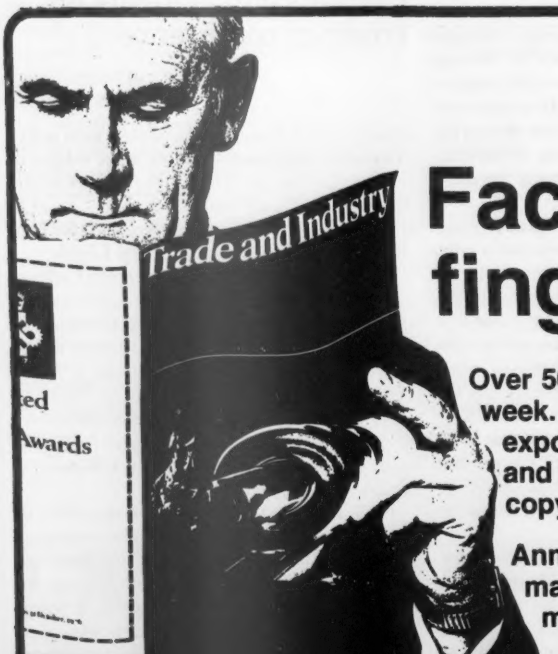
Decision 78/769/EEC authorising Ireland not to apply community treatment to jerseys, pullovers, slip-overs, twinsets, cardigans, bedjackets and jumpers, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres, falling within subheading ex 60.05 A of the common customs tariff (Nimexe codes 60.05-01, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 36, 37, 38), originating in Taiwan and in free circulation in the other member states.

Decision 78/770/EEC authorising Ireland not to apply community treatment to men's and boys' pyjamas, knitted or crocheted, of cotton or of synthetic textile fibres and women's and girls' and infants' (other than babies') knitted or crocheted pyjamas and night dresses, of cotton or synthetic fibres, falling within heading ex 60.04 of the common customs tariff (Nimexe codes 60.04-15, 21, 25, 47, 51,53), originating in Hong Kong and in free circulation in the other member states.

## Harmonisation of legislation

**EEC pattern approvals.** The *Official Journal of the European Communities* C221, 18 September 1978, contains a notice about EEC pattern approvals, published in application of directive 71/316/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the member states relating to common provisions for both measuring instruments and methods of metrological control. The pattern approvals are for meters for liquids other than water, non-automatic weighing machines, gas meters, alcoholometers and alcohol hydrometers, measures of length and cold-water metere.

Copies of *Official Journal* C221 may be obtained from HMSO, price £1.65 plus postage.



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# Overseas trade news

## Industry can help UK's overseas commercial officers – Judd

Industry's help is needed to get the best out of the UK's overseas commercial officers and to ensure they have a proper understanding of British industry. This was the message given by Frank Judd, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, to the heads of commercial departments of British embassies in western Europe and the European trade committee (ETC) on 22 September.

Mr Judd quoted the government's white paper on the UK's overseas representation, which stressed that 'our overseas representation has to be geared to the promotion of Britain's economic interests and export opportunities', and called for industry's co-operation in improving basic training courses for commercial officers, which have just been intensively reviewed.

In future, he said, the courses would put far more stress on the practical aspects of commercial work overseas. The government was talking to National Economic Development Office and a range of trade associations about ways of improving commercial officers' knowledge of particular industries, to increase their ability to give those industries effective help.

Commercial training, which has been given high priority, would become more closely geared to the needs of exporters and the government was committed to devote a major effort to the maintenance and improvement of export promotion services, Mr Judd said. He would like to see political work increasingly geared to providing the background knowledge and contacts needed for successful commercial work.

The government was setting up a programme of interchange of staff in the civil service so that the people dealing with export services at the home end had direct experience of conditions overseas. There were 200 postings between the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and Whitehall departments, 100 each way, planned over the next four to five years, in addition to the 193 which already exist. The government also believed it would be desirable if this process of interchange could be extended to industry, commerce, banking and the trade unions, he concluded.

## Entry for export awards invited

Entry forms for the 1978/79 export awards for smaller manufacturers are available from chambers of commerce or Department of Industry regional offices, or from the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, 6 Dean Farrar Street, London SW1, tel. 01-222 0201.

Sponsored jointly by the British Overseas Trade Board, the *Daily Express*, British Airways and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and supported by the Trades Union Congress, the Confederation of British Industry and the Department of Industry, the competition is open to independent British manufacturers with a staff of not more than 200 whose exports exceeded £50,000 in the year ended 31 March 1977 and £100,000 in the year ended March 1978.

The five first prizes will be a trophy and certificate. In addition, to recognise the achievement of the staff as well as the firm, a British Airways holiday for two is awarded to a nominated employee from each of the winning companies. The five runners-up will receive a certificate of merit.

The *Daily Express*, in conjunction with British Airways, will provide expenses for the most promising of these five runners-up to make an exploratory visit to a new export market.

This will be the tenth annual award and the standard of entry is expected to be high. The 10 finalists from 1977/78 106 entries averaged a 225 per cent increase in their year-on-year exports.

## BOTB sponsors 1500 UK firms' export drive

During the three months to December over 1500 British firms, supported by the British Overseas Trade Board, will exhibit at 81 trade fairs in 28 countries. In addition, over 1100 firms will, with the board's assistance, take part in 82 trade missions to 44 countries. The board is also supporting three retail store promotions overseas.

The most important single trade promotion mounted by the board during the quarter – and indeed during the whole of 1978 – will be the all-British exhibition in Mexico from 8 to 17 November. The Duke of Kent, vice-chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, will visit the event and see the exhibits of more than 130 firms which will be demonstrating their latest products and designs and offering specialised services and 'know-how'.

In Cologne, a big British representation of 215 firms was supported by BOTB at two concurrent annual fairs covering sports, camping and garden goods from 1 to 3 October.

The first all-British export promotion in Iceland for 10 years, organised by BOTB in conjunction with the British Marine Equipment Council, took place in Reykjavik from 3 to 4 October. A seminar and display featured the expertise and products of 19 firms, and included a presentation of specialised lectures when Icelandic fishing experts heard of the technical developments and accomplishments offered by Britain.

Sponsored by the British Nuclear Forum and supported by BOTB, 25 British companies were exhibiting at the three-yearly international nuclear industries fair in Basle. This fair, which is being held from 3 to 7 October, provided an international showcase for Britain's nuclear industry.

A British pavilion has been organised by BOTB at the biennial international trade fair in Bucharest. A wide range of industrial products and systems will be exhibited by 38 British companies in this the largest trade fair,

## Inward mission sees aids for the disabled

Members of a trade mission from western Europe on the Carters (J. and A.) Ltd stand (Westbury, Wilts) at the aids for the disabled exhibition at Brighton held from 17 to 24 September. Mr J. B. Hopkins, managing director of the firm (right), is demonstrating a master hoist. The visitors, guests of the British Surgical Trades Association and the British Overseas Trade Board, spent three days at the event before returning home.

which opened yesterday (5 October), in the Romanian calendar.

A British pavilion is being organised by BOTB at the first foreign countries agricultural machinery exhibition to be held in China. Eighteen British companies will be showing agricultural equipment, products and materials at the fair which opens on 20 October. In addition, British exhibitors will be presenting technical papers at an associated seminar.

Nearly 200 British firms, backed by BOTB and sponsored by the Building Materials Export Group and the Federation of Manufacturers of Construction Equipment and Cranes, will take part in two Middle East fairs, one in Dubai from 29 October to 4 November and the other in Bahrain from 26 to 30 November. Advanced techniques together with the latest equipment and supplies from Britain will be prominently featured so that buyers for the building and construction industries in this major market will be able to see British technology at first hand.

Forty-six British companies will take part in Electronica to be held in Munich from 9 to 15 November, sponsored by the Electronic Components Industry Federation. The event is a biennial meeting place for the electronics industry which offers a valuable opportunity to demonstrate British manufacturing capabilities and production.

An all-British event has been organised by BOTB in co-operation with the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers Association in Peking from 14 to 25 November. Chinese experts and buyers will be able to see equipment, instrumentation and systems from 47 British firms and at the associated seminar hear about Britain's technological expertise.

## Export advice for north east

Expert advice on finance for exports, insurance, packaging and government services will be available at a two-day export exhibition and seminar at the Marton Hotel and Country Club, near Middlesbrough, Co Cleveland, on 31 October and 1 November.

Organised jointly by Barclays Bank and the Teesside and District Chamber of Commerce and Industry, it will include speakers from Barclays, the British Overseas Trade Board, Export Credits Guarantee Department and Technical Help to Exporters.

Displays will show the work of these organisations and others including the Central Office of Information, the Training Services Division of the Manpower Services Division of the Manpower Services Commission, the Tees and Hartlepool Port Authority, the North of England Development Council, the North East Export Club, and Teesside Small Business Club.

The exhibition and accompanying seminars are designed to help both potential and existing exporters identify new markets for their products. They follow a similar and highly successful venture in 1976.

Details can be obtained from Doug Shakespeare, District Marketing Manager, Barclays Bank Ltd, PO Box 27/31 High Row, Darlington, Co Durham DL3 7QS.

## BOTB joint ventures account for two-thirds overseas exhibition cash

Approximately 60 per cent of UK firms' expenditure on overseas exhibitions is spent in joint ventures sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board. This is one of the points in the 1977 exhibition expenditure survey carried by the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers.

The survey found that UK companies spent £31 million on overseas exhibitions, of which £18.6 million was spent on BOTB joint ventures.

Expenditure on trade and consumer exhibitions in 1977 was £68 million, an increase of about 45 per cent over 1976. The report states that in real terms, taking into account inflation, expenditure rose by about 20 per cent.

Expenditure on all types of exhibitions, including agricultural shows and private events, the survey reports, at £109 million now rivals that spent on magazine and periodical advertising.

## Export potential in the Netherlands: seminar

British opportunities in the Netherlands will be discussed at a seminar on 5 December at the Cafe Royal, London, arranged by the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the Netherlands-British Chamber of Commerce. Dutch speakers from government and commerce will address the seminar.

The Netherlands is a high-spending consumer market where the strength of the guilder against the pound sterling is advantageous to UK-based exporters.

In 1975, the Netherland's sales to Britain outweighed Britain's sales to the Netherlands by £769 million. In 1976 the figure had risen to £906 million. Last year Britain closed the gap by £553 million to leave a deficit of only £353 million.

Further information is available from Peter Calver, The Netherlands-British Chamber of Commerce, Dutch House, 307/308 High-Holborn, London WC1V 7LS, tel. 01-405 1358.

## ECGD backs loan to Hungary

A £5 million line of credit which Morgan Grenfell has made available to National Bank of Hungry is being backed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department. This brings the total finance made available under such lines over the last eight years to £30 million.

Under the terms of the loan, Hungarian buyers will be able to place orders with UK suppliers for capital goods and equipment. Contracts must have a minimum value of £20,000 and be placed by March 1980.

Contracts placed under previous lines, which have been fully used by British suppliers, have included cranes, fork-lift trucks and handling equipment, effluent control plant, computer equipment, earth-moving equipment and a wide variety of textile and other industrial machinery.

## Third meeting on finance and payments in the Arab world . . .

The Middle East section of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry will hold the third in its series of business fora on finance and payments in the Arab world on 13 November.

A panel of experts, under the chairmanship of Sir George Middleton, will consider the current situation.

Further information is available from Miranda Preston, tel. 01-248 4444 ext. 25.

## and report-back meeting on Iraq mission

The section is also holding a report-back meeting on 17 November following its trade mission to Iraq.

The mission is of interest to firms involved in pumping equipment, transformers, aluminium window and door fittings, medical rehabilitation and chemical laboratory equipment, components for industrial application and many other fields.

Further information is available from Miranda Preston, tel. 01-248 4444, ext. 25.

## Coventry plans Far East mission

Coventry Chamber of Commerce and Industry is planning a third mission to Japan and Hong Kong, visiting Tokyo, Osaka and Hong Kong from 2 to 20 April 1979. The mission, the chamber says, is an ideal basis for an extended visit to the Far East, and a grant from the British Overseas Trade Board of £555 is payable towards costs.

Full information is available from Alan Durham, Coventry Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 123 St Nicholas Street, Coventry CV1 4FD, tel. 0203 51777.

## Tetoc publishes annual report

Nearly 1000 industrial attachments to British firms, consultants, laboratories, national and local authorities, and academic institutions were arranged for key trainees from third world countries during 1977/78 through the Technical Education and Training Organisation for Overseas Countries (Tetoc) – a

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specialist agency of the Ministry of Overseas Development. Some 93 British technical teachers were recruited by the organisation for posts abroad in the same period.

These are among facts and figures given in Tetoc's sixth annual report, published on 28 September and detailing a wide range of activity in support of the aid programme.

Calls upon Tetoc in the field of industrial training in 1977/78 were 'insistent', says the report. Apart from the individual attachments to various British companies and organisations which were arranged, in programmes varying from three to 15 months overseas, Tetoc-funded activity continued with involvement in projects in Africa, the Middle East and India. One of importance, was a consultancy in the Sudan, where a team from Tetoc and the Transport and Road Research Laboratory formulated a training plan for staff at various levels in Sudan's Roads and Bridges Public Corporation. Visits to Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico and Peru monitored progress of national schemes for training craftsmen and technicians with British aid.

A strengthened executive capacity in third world countries is vital to the effective application of technical expertise.

Tetoc is ODM's first and main source of professional advice on overseas aid in technical education, agricultural education and training, industrial training, public administration and management development. It diagnoses the needs of developing countries and, to meet them, develops programmes and projects, recruits staff, forges links between educational institutions, and arranges courses and training both at home and overseas.

# Notices to importers

**Issued by the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH. Telephone inquiries should be addressed to the number at the end of the notice.**

## 1709: imports of certain textiles from Greece

Following discussions between the EEC commission and Greece, a system of double control on exports to the community of certain textile goods from Greece has been established. The goods concerned will continue to be subject to surveillance licensing as at present, but such licences will in future only be issued against applications supported by a valid export certificate issued by the Greek Ministry of Trade.

The goods affected by the new arrangements are as follows:

| Category/ tariff heading | Description of goods |
|---|---|
| 1 55.05 | Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale |
| 2 55.09 | Other woven fabrics of cotton |
| 3 ex 56.07 | Woven fabrics of synthetic textile fibres (discontinuous or waste) |
| 5 ex 60.05 | Knitted or crocheted jerseys, pullovers, slipovers, twinsets, cardigans, bed-jackets and jumpers, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than babies' garments* |
| 6 ex 61.01 | Men's and boys' woven trousers, breeches and shorts, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than garments of fabric of heading 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12* |
| ex 61.02 | Women's, girls' and infants' (*other than babies'*) trousers and slacks, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than garments of fabric of heading 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12* |
| 13 ex 60.04 | Knitted or crocheted underpants, knickers and briefs, of cotton or of synthetic textile fibres, *other than babies' garments* |
| 16 ex 61.01 | Men's and boys' woven suits (including coordinate suits), of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than those of textile fabric of heading 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12* |
| 20 ex 62.02 | Bed linen, *other than of flax or of ramie* |
| 22 ex 56.05 | Yarn of synthetic textile fibres (discontinuous or waste), not put up for retail sale |
| 26 ex 60.05<br>ex 61.02 | Women's, girls' and infants' (*other than babies'*) dresses, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair |
| 27 ex 60.05<br>ex 61.02 | Women's, girls' and infants' (*other than babies'*) skirts, including divided skirts, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair |
| 28 ex 60.05 | Knitted or crocheted trousers, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, or wool or of fine animal hair, *other than those of textile fabrics, impregnated, or covered or coated on one side, with artificial plastic material, other than shorts and other than babies' trousers* |
| 31 ex 61.09 | Brassières, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than parts thereof* |

Current surveillance licences may continue to be used until their date of expiry.

Other textile goods currently subject to UK surveillance licensing and not covered by these new arrangements will continue to be dealt with under the national arrangements set out in NTI 1694 (*Trade and Industry*, 4 August).

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-603 4644 ext. 268.

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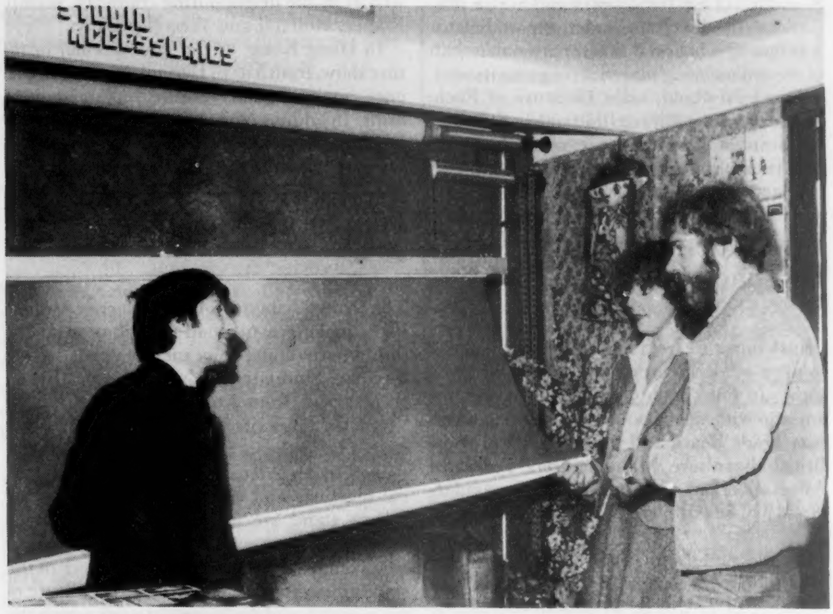
# Overseas trade exhibitions

## Big business at Photokina



P. G. Rogers, sales manager of Studio Accessories, Blackpool, discusses his company's range of studio portrait props with two Swedish visitors to Photokina.

**From T. G. Longden-Griffiths, British embassy, Bonn**

This Photokina was the fifteenth world fair of photography, which since 1974 has been open only to the trade. For the first time it attracted more than 1000 exhibitors. Of the 1018 firms, almost 60 per cent came from outside the federal republic. Britain, with 86 exhibitors, shared second place with Japan behind the United States.

It is not usual for entirely new products to make their debut at Photokina for in the photographic industry there is a continual process of refinements of existing products. There are, of course, exceptions and notable on this occasion was the world premiere of the instant film system Polavision whereby full colour films lasting just over 2½ minutes can be viewed 90 seconds after being taken.

Pocket cameras and a whole range of audio-visual equipment and systems were also much in the limelight. But the main trends were on automatisation, simplicity of handling and colour.

A joint-venture group of 73 firms, sponsored by the Association of British Manufacturers of Photographic, Cine and Audio-Visual Equipment and the British Overseas Trade Board, again occupied a large group stand directly opposite one of the two main entrances. As is customary at Photokina, many of the exhibitors come to renew and make new contracts and firm orders taken during the seven days represent only a small proportion of orders likely to materialise in the coming months. Nevertheless, inquiries revealed significant business.

HK Productions' new Vidichrome colour analysing viewer to record precisely the amount of any combination of colours required in the reproduction and printing of colour transparencies together with the firm's enlargers brought orders of over £250,000. The equipment on its stand valued at £60,000 was sold three times over. This firm and several others received far more serious inquiries and orders from West Germany than ever before. GEC (Lamps and Lighting) estimated sales of £250,000 for its studio, theatre and projection lamps with special interest coming from Belgium, the United States and West Germany.

Edric Export Services, exhibiting equipment on behalf of a number of British manufacturers, experienced tremendous interest in Opus 1 matte board orbital cutter for photographers and fine are studios and received orders totalling £15,000. Shackman Instruments which, with agents in 30 countries, did not expect much business to materialise at Photokina, nevertheless sold about £25,000 worth of its multi-shot cameras. Lipsner-Smith Co Ltd was sure to have orders of £80,000 to take back home and expected to double that amount.

In summing up, it may be said that most of the regulars were convinced that orders would be received in the next few months surpassing in value those of the last Photokina. All British exhibitors said they would be back for the next event due to take place in Cologne from 12 to 18 September 1980.

## Success for machine tools in tough US market

**From Harry Hall, British consulate-general, Chicago**

**Twenty-nine British machine tool builders, their sales executives and demonstrators came to Chicago with their machines and equipment to exhibit in the largest machine tool show ever held in the United States. The occasion was the biennial international machine tool show (IMTS) held in McCormick Place exhibition centre from 6 to 15 September. The organisers were the National Machine Tool Builders Association (MTTA). The 29 British exhibitors were jointly sponsored by the Machine Tool Trades Association and the British Overseas Trade Board.**

The show, aptly named 'The Big One', attracted more than 1000 companies housed in two exhibition halls, McCormick Place east and west, occupying some 15 acres of floor space as compared with 530 000 square feet in 1976. The show attracted nearly 100 000 visitors with 45 000 from some 80 other countries.

The show was truly international in flavour, some 28 countries were represented by 338 exhibits occupying 36 per cent of available floor space. Britain with the joint venture and another 10 British machine-tool builders showing on their distributors stands were one of the leading countries. Other major foreign exhibitors included West Germany, Japan, France, Switzerland, Italy, Sweden and Spain.

The British group, which included most of Britain's leading machine-tool companies, displayed a wide range of machine tools and equipment. In spite of the United States' reputation for high technology and innovation, British exhibits in the Chicago show attracted considerable attention and keen interest was shown by both exhibitors and visitors from the United States and overseas. After 10 gruelling days of demonstrations UK companies were well-rewarded with substantial business from the show, as well as, good potential for much more continuing business. Firm inquiries totalled well over 8000. This was a bonus for the exhibitors who normally do not expect to write up business at this particular show, save from overseas.

The British group (exhibiting individually, with firms spread throughout the two exhibition halls) were backed up by an MTTA information stand, manned by its director general, Howard Barratt, and David Bromige, head of marketing, who received numerous inquiries for British machine tools and related products. Also supporting the British industry in the United States were Bill Vaughan, president of MTTA, and his vice-president John Halbert as spokesmen for the industry.

An aggressive British machine tool industry has made considerable inroads in the United States market over the last decade with increases of annual sales in 1968 from $22 million to $50 million in 1977. This year promises to be an even better year than ever with sales of machine tools to the United States almost doubled in the first six months. The industry's best success so far has been in the supply of conventional machine tools such as centre lathes, turret lathes, grinding machines, drilling machines and boring machines. Moreover, with still more British companies developing new, sophisticated, numerically-controlled machine tools, it seems likely that the UK will maintain and extend its position in this tough but rewarding market.

With the US machine tool industry suffering from a considerable back-log and a busy market, the timing of this intensive British sales drive was perfect.

The next international machine tool show, to be held in 1980, will again be at Chicago's McCormick Place from 3 to 12 September.

## Quick change at Danish fashion show

**From Mrs M. Maxwell, British embassy, Copenhagen**

Because of the current economic recession in Europe, there were fewer British firms than usual exhibiting spring and summer merchandise at the twenty-sixth Scandinavian fashion fair in Copenhagen from 14 to 17 September.

A total of 37 firms exhibited in a joint-venture where for some years there have been 50 firms at the September fairs.

The decision, despite difficult times, to put on a first class presentation of British fashion in the centre of the British area, was certainly a good one.

The Nigel Lythgoe Lonely Hearts Club Show directed and choreographed by Nigel Lythgoe and produced and administered by Janet Henry of the Clothing Export Council, drew crowds to the British area.

The nine dancers led by Nigel Lythgoe showed 114 garments in 30 minutes, three times a day, with garment changes at the rate of 30 seconds – a professional presentation which drew praise from buyers and competitors alike.

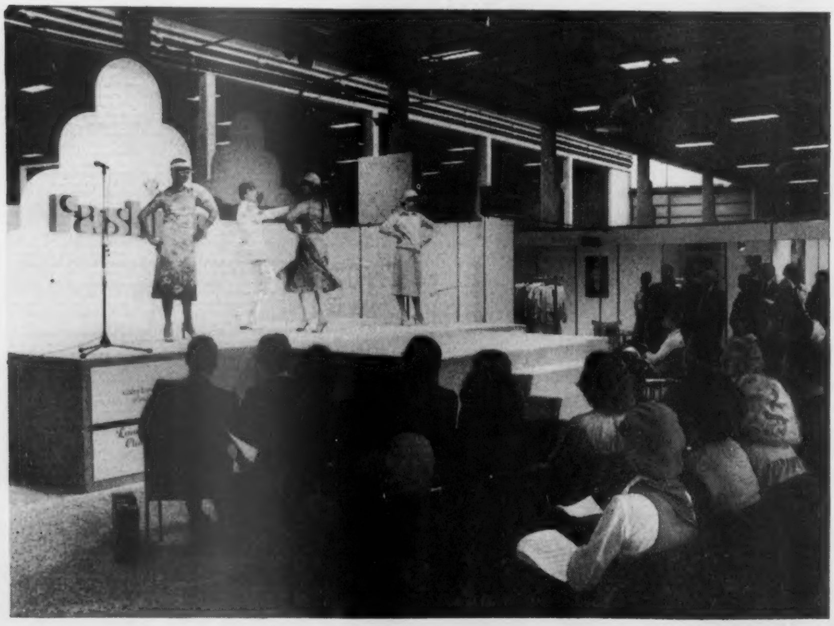
The trade statistics show that for the first five months of 1978, Danish total imports of clothing dropped 6.4 per cent. British exports of clothing to Denmark however, remained at just over £12 million, suggesting that the UK may have increased its market share in value terms for that period.

The reaction of the British exhibitors at the Bella Centre seemed consistent with these statistics. The majority felt that, though trade was not buoyant, they were getting their fair share or more of orders being placed.

Everwear has been exporting housecoats to Scandinavia for some years and was a newcomer to the fair. John Slader, export director, was one who believed that a reasonable share of the orders being placed were going its way.

Derek Newbold, sales executive of Roche Mills, also newcomers to the fair, though not to the Scandinavian market, expressed satisfaction at the number of buyers that were drawn to the area by the lively fashion show.

The Nigel Lythgoe Lonely Hearts Club show presenting dresses from Ladies Pride.



## Four furniture fairs force the pace

British furniture from reproduction Tudor oak to ultra modern chrome and glass will be on show at four trade fairs held during the autumn with the backing of the British Overseas Trade Board and the sponsorship of the British Furniture Manufacturers Federated Association Ltd. One hundred UK manufacturers will be exhibiting from Brussels to Hong Kong.

At the nineteenth international furniture exhibition 'Meuropam' in Lyon, from 7 to 10 October, there will be 28 British companies, some of them being exhibitors of long-standing, and six newcomers. Visitors to this trade show are mostly French buyers coming from all over the country. The number of visitors has increased steadily over the past six years to reach 25 000 in 1977, of which 17 per cent came from 50 other countries.

At High Point, North Carolina, at the bi-annual southern furniture market, from 19 to 27 October, 13 companies will also show some of the finest British craftsmanship.

They will introduce several new and original items including two reproduction dining tables designed to seat up to 10 people and a range of high-backed chrome dining room chairs.

At the fourth international furniture fair in Brussels, from 10 to14 November, a group of 44 companies – compared with 27 last year – will exhibit to consolidate and expand their strong position in the Belgian market, as well as in the neighbouring countries, mainly France, Holland and West Germany.

In Hong Kong, at the international furniture show, from 5 to 10 December, there will be once again a joint venture, comprising 11 firms. In addition to furniture, the display will include beds, mattresses, divan bases and associated products.

## Ukaea at Nuclex 78

The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority is making a two-fold contribution to the fifth international fair and meetings of the nuclear industries – Nuclex – in Basle, Switzerland, from 3 to 7 October.

Nuclex takes place every three years; this year it takes the form of an exhibition accompanied by an extensive programme of technical meetings and colloquia. Featured on the Ukaea stand are a range of services which the authority provides to overseas customers on a commercial basis. The centrepiece of the stand illustrates the comprehensive nature of the research and development work which the authority undertakes. Illustrating this is a display of 60 coloured transparencies in four 'Rotasign' cabinets. The remainder of the stand is divided into three sections covering safety, the fast reactor, and miscellaneous services.

The Ukaea stand will form part of a British Overseas Trade Board joint venture sponsored by the British Nuclear Forum, in which there will be about 25 UK participants.

The authority and other UK nuclear organisations will also play a major part in the technical meetings associated with the fair. Mr C. W. Blumfield, director of the Dounreay nuclear establishment at Thurso, Caithness – site of the 250 megawatt prototype fast reactor – is giving a paper on 'fast reactor fuel cycle progress in the UK'. In this paper Mr Blumfield will describe the work which has been carried out in Britain on fast reactors during the past 25 years, and will indicate likely lines of development in fast reactor technology in the future.

## 'T & I' index inquiries

Readers wanting to know when articles and items of information were published in *Trade and Industry* should consult the published indexes which are issued free to subscribers. For material published in recent months, inquiries of this kind can be made to the Department of Industry Library's indexing section, tel. 01-215 5842 or 01-215 5879.

# Overseas trade country data

## Antigua

**Import licensing.** The Antigua authorities have announced that import licences are now required for the following items:

Electric accumulators (batteries), trousers, sheets, pillow cases, bedspreads, tablecloths, napkins, curtains and other furnishing articles, toilet paper

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 7312.

## Australia

**Spanners and wrenches.** The Australian government has asked the Industries Assistance Commission to inquire into and report on the question of whether assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of spanners and wrenches falling within tariff item 82.03.2.

UK firms and trade associations intending to submit evidence at the public hearing, details of which will be announced later, should advise the IAC as soon as possible at PO Box 80, Canberra ACT 2600. Evidence may be submitted through the accredited agent of the firm or trade association concerned, or through the Australian-British Trade Association, 6th Floor, Dorland House, 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PW, tel. 01-930 2524, who will represent UK interests if authorised.

The association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5319.

Ref: CRE 1466/78.

## Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension.

## Barbados

**Fertilisers.** The Barbados authorities have announced that fertilisers under tariff heading 31.05 will be exempt from customs duty until 15 May 1979.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 7312.

## Israel

**Industry development plan.** A copy of Israel's industry development plan has been received in Export Services Division. It is available for inspection in the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Room D16, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368/369.

After two weeks copies will be available for loan in microfiche format only. Applications will be dealt with in strict order of receipt.

## Japan

**Food additives.** On 22 August it was announced in the Japanese *Official Gazette* that the following changes are being made to the food additives list:

1 The following two additives will be removed from the list with effect from 22 February 1979:
Lauryltrimethyl-ammonium-2,4,5-trichlorophenoxide
Sodium thiosulfate

2 The following two additives have been added to the list with effect from 22 August 1978:
Thiabendazole (an anti-mold agent used in the cultivation of citrus fruit)
Sodium methylate (a catalyser used in the production of margarine)

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 420/475.

## Libya

**Import restrictions.** The Libyan Secretariat of Culture and Information announced on 9 September the formation of two general import monopolies for:
1 Paper, printing materials and equipment.
2 Books, stationery and equipment including typewriters calculators and hand operated photocopying machines.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 462.

**Certificates of origin.** The Central Bank of Libya has issued an instruction to the effect that legislation of certificates of origin by the Egyptian embassy will no longer be valid.

They must be legalised by the Libyan embassy or by the consulate of any other Arab state other than Egypt.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5358/5225.

## Malta

**Automotive electrical accessories.** The Malta *Government Gazette*, 15 September, carried legal notice 99, which had the immediate effect of adding the following goods to the list of items requiring an import licence:

Dashboard indicator lights, suppressors, switches, trailer plugs and sockets

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

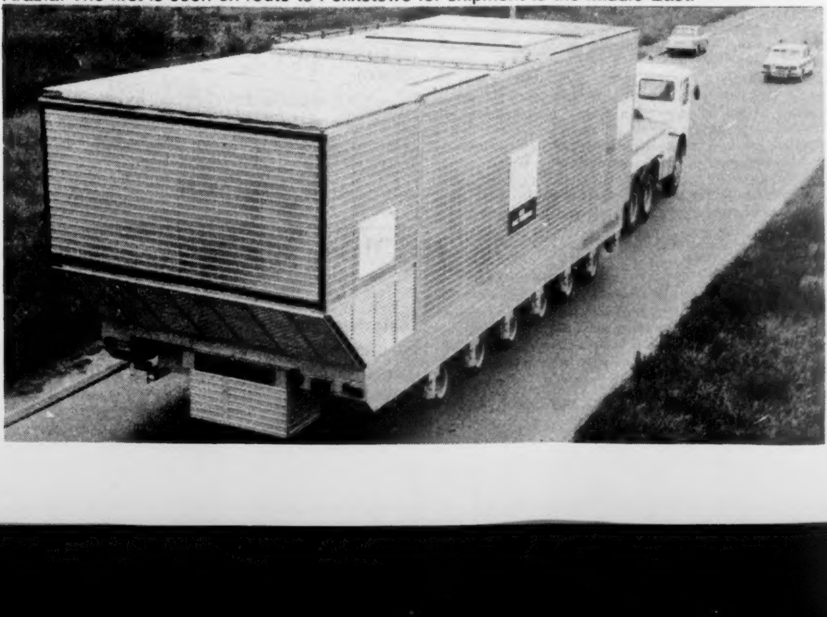
## Nigeria

**Import prohibitions and licences.** Information has been received from the British high commission in Lagos that, with effect from 1 October 1978, a number of items are added to the list of goods which are prohibited and those for which an import licence is required.

**Import licences**
Jams, marmalades and pastes, tomato puree and paste, tapestries, linoleum and all floor coverings, mats and matting, mattresses, mattress supports and similar stuffed furniture, gramophone records, recorded tapes, children's toys and equipment for indoor games, salted and dried meat, salted, dried, smoked fish, tarpaulins, speakers, amplifiers, rice in packets, soups of all descriptions, spices, cameras, projectors, photographic and cinematographic goods, excluding unexposed films, ceramic products other than industrial, musical instruments, parts and accessories of such articles, clocks and watches, brandy, gin, rum, whisky, wines and spirits in bottles,

## Mobile power stations for Guyana and Riyadh

Contracts to supply 10, 14 MW mobile power stations to customers in the Middle East and south America have been awarded to GEC Gas Turbines, Whetstone, Leicester. The orders are valued over £18.5 million. The company is shipping two of the stations to the Guyana Electricity Corporation's Kingston power station site, at Georgetown: the machines were ready for shipment in four weeks from the date of the order. Eight stations are to be supplied to Riyadh Electric Co in Saudi Arabia. The first is seen en route to Felixstowe for shipment to the Middle East.



sunshades and binoculars other than medical, socks, stocking and dressing ties, U2 sized dry cell batteries.

**Import prohibited**
Pearls, precious stones and semi precious stones, xmas cards and other greeting cards, calendars and diaries, tooth-picks.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 473.

## Pakistan

**Development plan 1978-83.** A copy of Pakistan's fifth development plan has been received in Export Services Division. It is available for inspection in the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Room D16, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368/369.

After two weeks copies will be available for loan in microfiche format only. Applications will be dealt with in strict order of receipt.

## Panama

**Passenger vehicles.** The Panamanian government announced in *Official Gazette* 18655, 4 September, law number 52 of 1 September the following new duties on passenger road motor vehicles, including dual purpose vehicles complete, except motor buses and motor cycles (assembled or not):

| Tariff item/Description | Duty |
|---|---|
| **732.01.01**<br>When the fob price does not exceed US$4,000 | 12½% |
| **732.01.02**<br>When the fob price exceeds US$4,000 but not US$8,000 | $500 *plus* 72½% of the amount *over* $4,000 |
| **732.01.03**<br>When the fob price exceeds US$8,000 but not US$12,000 | $3,400 *plus* 92½% of the amount *over* $8,000 |
| **732.01.04**<br>When the fob price exceeds US$12,000 | 60% fob |

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

## Papua New Guinea

**Tobacco duties.** Following the last session of the Papua New Guinea national parliament the government has decided that the following rates of import duty will take effect from 21 August 1978.

| Item No./Article | Tariff |
|---|---|
| **70**<br>Tobacco, unmanufactured – per kilogram | K 3.106 |
| **71**<br>Cigars and cheroots – per kilogram | K 15.30 |
| **72**<br>Cigarettes – per kilogram | K 23.20 |
| **73**<br>Tobacco trade (in sticks or figs) – per kilogram | K 6.05 |
| **74**<br>Tobacco, manufactured for human consumption (smoking, chewing or snuff) – per kilogram | K 13.15 |

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 468/469/401.

## Singapore

**Iron and steel.** The Singapore government has issued the Customs Duties (Amendment No. 2) Order 1978 which came into effect on 21 July and amends CCCN 73.10 to read as follows:

| CCCN code/Description | Unit of quantity | Customs duty | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Full and preferential | Excise |
| **73.10**<br>Bars and rods (including wire rods), of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished (including precision-made); hollow mining drill steel: | | | |
| **73.10 200**<br>Mild steel round reinforcement bars acceptable to the comptroller: | | | |
| **73.100200 – 1 to – 9**<br>Of sizes 6 mm to 32 mm | t | Nil | Nil |
| **73.10 201**<br>High tensile deformed bars acceptable to the comptroller: | | | |
| **73.10201 – 1 to – 9**<br>Of sizes 6 mm to 32 mm | t | Nil | Nil |

Inquiries: 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469.

## Republic of (South) Korea

**Import licensing.** An unofficial translation of the Terminal Export-Import notice for the second half of 1978, issued by South Korea's Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has been received.

This publication gives details of current import licensing requirements.

Inquiries from British exporters for specific items in which they are interested, preferably with CCCN numbers to OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 420/478.

## South Africa

**Customs tariff changes.** The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette* of 15 September 1978.

R.1839, CCCN 29.16: The rates of duty on tartaric acid are amended to 15 per cent and the rate of duty on malic acid is increased from free to 15 per cent.
R.1840, CCCN 85.08 and 85.26: The rate of duty on ceramic sparking plug bodies, with or without electrodes, is reduced from 300c per 100 less 20 per cent to free.

**Import surcharge**
R.1841, item 166.00, CCCN 29.00: Addition to the list of exclusions – CCCN 29.16.75.

**Industrial rebates**
R.1842, item 304.08 and 306.02, CCCN 29.16: Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on tartaric acid, for the manufacture of wine and pharmaceutical products.
R.1843, item 316.06, CCCN 28.20 and 38.19 are deleted. The provisions for a rebate of duty on aluminium oxide and aluminium oxide preparations, for the manufacture of sparking plug bodies, are withdrawn.
R.1844, item 304.09, CCCN 39.03 is deleted. The provision for a rebate of duty on certain tear-off ribbon, for use by the industry, is withdrawn.
R.1845, item 306.01, CCCN 29.00, 29.30, 29.31 and 29.35, item 311.06, CCCN 55.09 and 56.07: 1 Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on a xylene, dimethylamine and dichlorophenyl isocyanate, for the manufacture of diurou b mono-ethylamine and cyanwric chloride, for the manufacture of simazine and ametrime, and c isopropylamine, methyl mercaptan and methylmercapto-dichloro-s-triazine, for the manufacture of ametrime 2 The construction of the woven fabrics which may be entered under rebate of duty for the finishing thereof, is amended.

**General rebates**
R.1846, item 460.16, CCCN 85.15: Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on television cameras, television monitors and remote control apparatus for television cameras, for the underwater survey of ships, entered for home consumption before 29 December 1978, in such quantities as the Secretary for Industries may allow by specific permits.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 471/472/473/462.

## Spain

**Quotas free of import duties.** The Spanish *State Gazette*, 23 September, published the following royal decrees of the Ministry of Commerce:

Decree 2239/1978: Increases 250 000 tonnes (up to 800 000 tonnes) the quota free of import duties for the importation of coal (CCCN 27.01 A) to be used in the production of electrical energy.
Decree 2242/1978: Establishes a quota free of import duties for the importation of 45 000 tonnes of paraxylene (CCCN 29.01 B3) up to 31 December 1978.
Decree 2241/1978: Establishes a quota free of import duties of 9000 tonnes for the importation of hot-rolled sheets suitable for extra-deep stamping for the manufacture of bathtubs (CCCN 73.13 D2b and 73.13 D2c refer) from 23 September to 3 December.

Licences for these quotas will all be allocated by the Ministry of Commerce.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 461/458/459/460.

## Sri Lanka

**Formal description.** Further to the notice published in *Trade and Industry*, 7 April, and the announcement of Sri Lanka's new constitution on 7 September, information has now been received that the full designation 'Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka' should be used on formal occasions and in formal documents, for example, international agreements. The name 'Sri Lanka' is acceptable in normal use.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5278.

## Sweden

**Propellants in aerosols.** A decision has been taken to introduce a ban against the manufacture and import of aerosols using Freons of the specifications mentioned below.

The ban came into effect on 30 June, when only sales from stock will be allowed. Certain exemptions will be granted, such as aerosols for medical purposes.

Applications should be made (at the earliest after 1 July 1978) by Swedish importers, on behalf of foreign manufacturers, direct to the Environment Control Board (Naturvardsverket, Produktkontrollnamden, Vintergatan 1, 172 30 Sundbyberg, tel. 08 730 09 10, contact Ingrid Jedvall).

The prohibited ingredients are Freons that are completely halogenated where each hydrogen atom has been replaced by chlorine or fluorine atoms. Nitrogen gas is an alternative ingredient that has been suggested by the board.

Other aspects are covered by the National Swedish Inspectorate of Explosives and Flammable Materials. (Box 268, 171 02 Solna).

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

## United States

**Imports of speciality steel.** Imports in pounds weight to the EEC for the product under quota as at 8 September 1978:

| | |
|---|---|
| Plates of stainless steel (item 923.21) | 1 597 746 |

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5397.

# Statistics

## The economy: selected indicators

Series are seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

| | Gross domestic product (average estimate) | Consumers' expenditure | Fixed capital expenditure | | | Changes in stocks | | | | Balance of payments | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | of which | | | of which | | | | | |
| | | | Total | Manufacturing industry | Distributive and service industries excl. shipping | Total | Manufacturing industry | Wholesalers | Retailers | Current balance | Visible balance | Invisible balance |
| | at 1975 prices | | at 1975 prices | | | at 1975 prices | | | | at current prices | | |
| Base of index | 1975 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Series in | | £ million | £ million | | | £ million | | | | £ million | | |
| Stock level at end-1977 | | | | | | 34,469 | 20,261 | 4,540 | 3,181 | | | |
| 1971 | 94.5 | 59 340 | 20 208 | 3 923 | 3 888 | 235 | −277 | 218 | 12 | 1 090 | 261 | 829 |
| 1972 | 96.7 | 62 762 | 20 239 | 3 398 | 4 055 | 73 | −279 | 173 | 29 | 135 | −722 | 857 |
| 1973 | 103.4 | 65 497 | 21 609 | 3 504 | 4 674 | 2 983 | 1 336 | 432 | 624 | −999 | −2 383 | 1 384 |
| 1974 | 101.4 | 64 070 | 21 164 | 3 822 | 4 605 | 1 462 | 1 288 | 361 | −180 | −3 591 | −5 235 | 1 644 |
| 1975 | 100.0 | 63 192 | 20 817 | 3 522 | 3 841 | −1 925 | −1 221 | −249 | −100 | −1 855 | −3 236 | 1 381 |
| 1976 | 102.9 | 63 320 | 20 489 | 3 345 | 3 926 | 261 | 316 | 131 | 13 | −1 137 | −3 589 | 2 452 |
| 1977 | 104.8 | 62 732 | 19 738 | 3 573 | 4 325 | 1 051 | 442 | 266 | 29 | 289 | −1 709 | 1 998 |
| 1976 2nd qtr. | 102.7 | 15 785 | 5 137 | 828 | 972 | −34 | −46 | −10 | −67 | −313 | −949 | 636 |
| 3rd qtr. | 103.3 | 15 884 | 5 168 | 849 | 1 005 | 173 | 83 | 81 | 46 | −416 | −1 132 | 716 |
| 4th qtr. | 104.0 | 15 927 | 4 997 | 856 | 1 014 | 211 | 255 | 17 | 27 | −329 | −958 | 629 |
| 1977 1st qtr. | 103.7 | 15 619 | 4 794 | 851 | 1 030 | 475 | 267 | 82 | 117 | −495 | −973 | 478 |
| 2nd qtr. | 104.6 | 15 495 | 5 025 | 879 | 1 044 | 336 | 79 | 179 | −4 | −297 | −762 | 465 |
| 3rd qtr. | 105.2 | 15 777 | 4 965 | 910 | 1 103 | −7 | −18 | −80 | −59 | 574 | 31 | 543 |
| 4th qtr. | 105.7 | 15 841 | 4 954 | 932 | 1 149 | 247 | 115 | 85 | −33 | 507 | −5 | 512 |
| 1978 1st qtr. | 106.2 | 16 361 | 4 963 | 920 | 1 169 | 336 | 71 | 81 | 62 | −317 | −612 | 295 |
| 2nd qtr. | 107.9 | 16 373 | 5 001 | 971 | 1 172 | 258 | 215 | −41 | 128 | 198 | −135 | 333 |
| % change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs. | +1.5 | +3.5 | +0.5 | +2.7 | +4.0 | | | | | | | |
| on a year earlier | +2.8 | +5.2 | +1.5 | +9.3 | +12.9 | | | | | | | |

| | Industrial production | | Personal expenditure | | Prices and earnings | | | | | Labour (UK) | | | Visible trade (volume) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total all industries | Total manufacturing industries | Retail sales | Cars: new registrations | Retail prices | | Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry | | Average gross earnings of all employees (GB, all industries and services covered) | Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students | | Unfilled vacancies for adults | Export | Import |
| | | | | monthly averages | | % increase on a year earlier | basic materials and fuel used | manufactured products: home sales | | mid-month count | % of total employees | mid-month count | On a balance of payment basis | |
| | at 1975 prices | | at 1971 prices | | (not seasonally adjusted) | | | | (old series) | | | | at 1975 prices | |
| Base of index | 1975 | 1975 | 1971 | | Jan. 1974 | | 1975 | 1975 | Jan. 1970 | | | | 1975 | 1975 |
| £m in base year | | | 16,296 | | | | | | | | | | 19,463 | 22,699 |
| Series in | | | | thousands | | | | | | thousands | | thousands | | |
| 1971 | – | – | 100.0 | 108.5 | 80.0 | 9.4 | 23.2 | 47.6 | 118.7 | 775.8 | 3.4 | 130.9 | 85.4 | 85.7 |
| 1972 | – | – | 105.3 | 138.6 | 85.7 | 7.1 | 24.2 | 50.1 | 134.0 | 854.9 | 3.7 | 147.3 | 85.2 | 95.3 |
| 1973 | 109.5 | 108.3 | 110.3 | 137.1 | 93.5 | 9.1 | 55.8 | 66.6 | 152.1 | 611.0 | 2.6 | 307.0 | 97.8 | 108.7 |
| 1974 | 105.1 | 106.5 | 109.0 | 102.8 | 108.5 | 16.0 | 86.3 | 81.9 | 179.1 | 599.7[1] | 2.6[1] | 302.7[1] | 104.3 | 109.7 |
| 1975 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 106.7 | 97.2 | 134.8 | 24.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 226.6 | 929.0 | 3.9 | 150.0[1] | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1976 | 102.0 | 101.4 | 106.5 | 104.7 | 157.1 | 16.5 | 127.0 | 117.3 | 261.9 | 1 269.8[1] | 5.4[1] | 120.4[1] | 109.8 | 105.7 |
| 1977 | 105.9 | 103.0 | 103.6 | 107.1 | 182.0 | 15.8 | 145.6 | 140.6 | 288.5 | 1 378.1 | 5.8 | 155.6[1] | 118.9 | 107.1 |
| 1977 1st qtr. | 105.7 | 104.0 | 103.3 | 104 | 174.1 | 16.5 | 144.8 | 133.0 | 280.0 | 1 329.5 | 5.6 | . . | 115.8 | 109.4 |
| 2nd qtr. | 105.5 | 102.5 | 102.5 | 103 | 181.9 | 17.4 | 148.8 | 139.6 | 285.3 | 1 340.6 | 5.6 | 157.7 | 118.0 | 109.6 |
| 3rd qtr. | 106.5 | 103.4 | 104.3 | 112 | 184.7 | 16.5 | 146.5 | 143.8 | 288.3 | 1 414.6 | 5.9 | 151.9 | 124.4 | 106.6 |
| 4th qtr. | 106.0 | 102.2 | 104.4 | 110 | 187.4 | 13.1 | 142.2 | 145.8 | 300.4 | 1 427.8 | 6.0 | 160.1 | 117.6 | 102.7 |
| 1978 1st qtr. | 107.2 | 102.7 | 106.3 | 129 | 190.6 | 9.5 | 140.2 | 149.2 | 310.8 | 1 409.4 | 5.9 | 187.7 | 119.9 | 114.1 |
| 2nd qtr. | 110.8 | 104.3 | 108.0 | 130 | 195.8 | 7.7 | 146.3 | 151.8 | 329.0 | 1 372.7 | 5.7 | 210.3 | 122.2 | 109.6 |
| 3rd qtr. | | | | | | | | | | 1 380.5 p | 5.8 | 213.0 | | |
| 1977 Oct. | 105.8 | 101.8 | 102.7 | 116 | 186.5 | 14.1 | 143.7 | 145.3 | 295.8 | 1 431.5 | 6.0 | 156.0 | 119.0 | 101.4 |
| Nov. | 105.7 | 101.7 | 103.1 | 108 | 187.4 | 13.0 | 142.0 | 145.7 | 300.5 | 1 429.6 | 6.0 | 159.4 | 115.1 | 98.5 |
| Dec. | 106.5 | 102.9 | 106.9 | 104 | 188.4 | 12.1 | 141.0 | 146.3 | 304.8 | 1 422.3 | 6.0 | 165.0 | 118.8 | 108.1 |
| 1978 Jan. | 107.0 | 102.5 | 104.9 | 125 | 189.5 | 9.9 | 139.4 | 148.3 | 306.3 | 1 419.2 | 5.9 | 180.3 | 111.7 | 114.4 |
| Feb. | 107.5 | 102.4 | 106.8 | 120 | 190.6 | 9.5 | 139.1 | 149.2 | 311.2 | 1 409.0 | 5.9 | 187.0 | 127.2 | 111.1 |
| Mar. | 107.2 | 103.2 | 107.0 | 142 | 191.8 | 9.1 | 142.0 | 150.0 | 314.8 | 1 400.0 | 5.9 | 195.8 | 120.9 | 116.7 |
| Apr. | 111.1 | 104.7 | 106.7 | 132 | 194.6 | 7.9 | 145.1 | 150.9 | 325.7 | 1 387.1 | 5.8 | 203.7 | 125.7 | 103.7 |
| May | 110.0 | 103.1 | 108.4 | 124 | 195.7 | 7.7 | 146.8 | 151.9 | 327.2 | 1 366.4 | 5.7 | 209.9 | 119.2 | 113.8 |
| June | 111.4 | 105.1 | 108.7 | 133 | 197.2 | 7.4 | 147.0 | 152.7 | 334.0 | 1 364.7 | 5.7 | 217.4 | 121.6 | 111.3 |
| July | 111.8 p | 105.1 p | 111.4 | 108 | 198.1 | 7.8 | 145.7 p | 153.8 p | 332.7 p | 1 371.4 | 5.7 | 211.0 | 127.0 | 115.8 |
| Aug | | | 111.8 | 146 | 199.4 | 8.0 | 144.3 p | 154.5 p | | 1 392.1 | 5.8 | 209.3 | 125.0 p | 111.4 p |
| Sep | | | | | | | | | | 1 378.1 p | 5.8 | 218.7 | | |
| % change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months | +2.3 | +1.0 | +3.0 | −2.8 | +2.2 | | +0.7 | +1.8 | +4.4 | +0.6 | | +1.3 | +2 | +1½ |
| on a year earlier | +4.9 | +1.5 | +6.6 | +19.4 | +7.7 | | −1.1 | +1.8 | +15.8 | −2.4 | | +40.2 | +1 | +4 |

p Provisional  pe 2nd Preliminary  e Estimate  . . Not available  [1] Average of available months

**Inquiries:** 01-215 3453

# Economic indicators of the industrial countries

The tables have been prepared for the convenience of users who do not have access to the sources themselves. International publications (as indicated) have been used, supplemented, where available, by later reports, denoted – e. The form of presentation adopted – indicators by subject – is for convenience only, and it must not be assumed that the indicators in the same table for different countries are strictly comparable. An attempt has been made to indicate major differences of definition, but the coverage and methods of collection vary considerably; this is partly due to different administrative procedures in various countries. Fuller details may be obtained from the sources indicated, and from the national publications of the countries concerned. Exchange rates are those used in the basic data sources. The group of industrial countries is taken as comprising the members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), ie western Europe, north America, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. Consumer prices apart, New Zealand is excluded from OECD totals in that insufficient information is available.

The five tables in this article are published monthly. A full set of tables with commentary appears quarterly (see 2 June).

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Table 1 **Industrial production** (excluding construction) seasonally adjusted

Indices 1970 = 100

| | Belgium | Luxembourg | France | F.R. of Germany | Ireland | Italy | Netherlands | United Kingdom[2] | EEC[1,2] | Canada | United States | Japan | OECD r |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Weights in total | 1.3 | 0.1 | 7.1 | 12.5 | 0.2 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 6.3 | 33.5 | 3.5 | 43.2 | 11.6 | |
| 1971 | 103 | 98.7 | 106 | 101.8 | 104 | 99.9 | 106 | 100.3 | 102 | 105.6 | 102.0 | 102.7 | 103 |
| 1972 | 109 | 102.8 | 112 | 105.7 | 109 | 104.4 | 111 | 102.5 | 107 | 113.0 | 111.0 | 110.2 | 110 |
| 1973 | 116 | 115.1 | 120 | 112.9 | 120 | 114.5 | 119 | 110.9 | 115 | 123.5 | 120.4 | 127.4 | 120 |
| 1974 | 120 | 119.1 | 123 | 111.3 | 122 | 119.0 | 125 | 108.3 | 115 | 127.4 | 119.9 | 122.5 | 120 |
| 1975 | 109 | 93.0 | 114 | 105.0 | 114 | 108.5 | 119 | 103.1 | 108 | 121.3 | 109.3 | 109.6 | 110 |
| 1976 | 118 | 98.9 | 124 | 112.7 | 125 | 121.1 | 126 | 105.9 | 115 | 127.4 | 120.4 | 121.7 | 120 |
| 1977 | 117 | 99.4 | 126 | 116.1 | 135 | 121.1 | 127 | 111.0 | 118 | 131.7 | 127.2 | 126.7 | 125 |
| 1975 1st quarter | 111 | 101.4 | 113 | 104 | 114 | 110.2 | 120 | 106.3 | 108 | 121.3 | 105.0 | 107.2 | 108 |
| 2nd | 107 | 92.3 | 113 | 104 | 113 | 107.0 | 117 | 102.5 | 106 | 120.7 | 106.0 | 108.8 | 108 |
| 3rd | 106 | 83.2 | 112 | 104 | 114 | 105.9 | 115 | 101.3 | 106 | 120.8 | 111.8 | 111.0 | 111 |
| 4th | 110 | 94.2 | 117 | 108 | 116 | 110.8 | 123 | 102.7 | 110 | 122.3 | 114.4 | 111.5 | 114 |
| 1976 1st quarter | 114 | 97.5 | 123 | 111 | 121 | 116.6 | 124 | 103.1 | 113 | 125.7 | 118.1 | 116.9 | 117 |
| 2nd | 119 | 103.7 | 123 | 113 | 123 | 120.7 | 126 | 105.9 | 115 | 128.0 | 120.0 | 121.0 | 119 |
| 3rd | 118 | 96.6 | 125 | 114 | 126 | 122.7 | 127 | 106.0 | 116 | 127.5 | 121.4 | 123.5 | 120 |
| 4th | 119 | 97.7 | 125 | 115 | 128 | 127.9 | 129 | 108.7 | 118 | 128.4 | 122.0 | 124.9 | 122 |
| 1977 1st quarter | 120 | 100.1 | 129 | 117 | 130 | 131.3 | 127 | 111.1 | 121 | 131.1 | 123.9 | 126.4 | 124 |
| 2nd | 118 | 103.4 | 125 | 116 | 135 | 122.1 | 128 | 110.9 | 118 | 131.5 | 127.1 | 126.3 | 124 |
| 3rd | 116 | 94.4 | 125 | 116 | 134 | 121.2 | 125 | 111.7 | 118 | 131.5 | 128.4 | 126.2 | 125 |
| 4th | 117 | 98.8 | 124 | 117 | 140 | 118.6 | 127 | 110.5 | 118 | 132.6 | 129.2 | 127.9 | 126 |
| 1978 1st quarter | 118 | 106.4 | 127 | 117 | 145 | 124.1 | 127 | 112.1 | 120 | 133.1 | 129.5 | 131.6 | 126 |
| 2nd | 119 | 106.7 | 128 | 116 | | 122.4 e | 126 | 114.6 | 120 e | 135.6 e | 133.5 | 133.6 | 129 e |
| 1977 April | 118 | 100.0 | 125 | 116 | | 123.1 | 132 | 110.4 | 119 | 130.7 | 126.3 | 126.3 | 124 |
| May | 119 | 105.6 | 123 | 115 | | 125.8 | 127 | 112.7 | 118 | 131.5 | 127.1 | 125.9 | 124 |
| June | 118 | 104.5 | 128 | 116 | | 117.4 | 126 | 109.7 | 118 | 132.5 | 127.8 | 126.7 | 125 |
| July | 114 | 97.9 | 125 | 115 | | 119.5 | 124 | 111.2 | 117 | 131.0 | 128.7 | 124.7 | 124 |
| August | 120 | 84.7 | 125 | 116 | | 120.4 | 124 | 111.9 | 118 | 132.0 | 128.1 | 127.1 | 125 |
| September | 113 | 100.7 | 126 | 117 | | 123.6 | 126 | 111.9 | 119 | 131.5 | 128.5 | 126.9 | 126 |
| October | 112 | 94.4 | 122 | 116 | | 118.3 | 126 | 110.2 | 117 | 131.8 | 128.8 | 126.1 | 125 |
| November | 117 | 103.2 | 126 | 117 | | 120.8 | 125 | 110.0 | 119 | 132.7 | 129.2 | 128.3 | 126 |
| December | 121 | 98.7 | 122 | 119 | | 116.7 | 130 | 111.1 | 118 | 133.2 | 129.6 | 129.3 | 126 |
| 1978 January | 120 | 109.0 | 126 | 120 | | 121.9 | 127 | 111.8 | 120 | 131.6 | 128.8 | 130.6 | 127 |
| February | 119 | 108.1 | 125 | 116 | | 125.8 | 126 | 112.5 | 119 | 133.9 | 129.1 | 130.7 | 126 |
| March | 116 | 102.2 | 128 | 115 | | 124.6 | 127 | 112.2 | 119 | 133.7 | 130.7 | 133.4 | 127 |
| April | 122 | 106.0 | 131 | 116 | | 121.6 | 129 | 115.0 | 121 | 133.4 | 132.8 | 133.5 | 129 |
| May | 117 | 108.2 | 127 | 115 | | 123.3 | 123 | 113.6 | 119 | 136.3 e | 133.5 | 134.0 | 128 |
| June | 117 | 105.9 | 126 | 116 | | 122.2 e | 126 | 115.5 | 119 e | 137.0 e | 134.1 | 133.2 | 128 e |
| July | | | | 120 e | | | | 115.8 | | | 134.8 | 133.6 e | |
| August | | | | | | | | | | | 135.5 e | | |
| % change latest three months | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On previous three months | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 3.6 | −1.4 | −0.5 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 1.3 |
| On a year earlier | 0.3 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 11.5 | 0.2 | −1.8 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 5.1 | 6.2 | 3.2 |

[1] Excluding Denmark. [2] New index reweighted on 1975 base rescaled to 1970 = 100. r Revised to account for UK change. e Estimated.
Source: United Kingdom, Department of Trade; all others 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'.

**Government Publications in the West**

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## Table 3 **Unemployment** seasonally adjusted*

Numbers thousands

| | Belgium [3] | Denmark [1,7] | France [1,9] | F.R. of Germany [1] | Ireland [3] | Italy [4,6,8] | Netherlands [1] | United Kingdom [1,2] | Canada [4] | United States [4] | Japan [4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1971 | 71 | *30* | *337* | 185 | 42 | *613* | 62 | 776 | 552 | 4 993 | 639 |
| 1972 | 87 | *30* | *380* | 246 | 48 | *696* | 108 | 855 | 562 | 4 840 | 730 |
| 1973 | 92 | *21* | *394* | 274 | 44 | *669* | 110 | 611 | 520 | 4 305 | 670 |
| 1974 | 105 | *50* | *498* | 583 | 48 | *560* | 135 | 600 [5] | 521 | 5 076 | 740 |
| 1975 | 177 | *124* | *840* | 1 074 | 75 | *654* | 195 | 929 | 697 | 7 830 | 1 000 |
| 1976 | 229 | *126* | *933* | 1 060 | 84 | *732* | 211 | 1 270 | 736 | 7 288 | 1 080 |
| 1977 | 264 | 164 | *1 073* | 1 030 | 82 | 1 545 | 204 | 1 378 | 862 | 6 856 | 1 100 |
| 1976 1st quarter | 213 | *118* | *929* | 1 136 | 82 | *681* | 211 | 1 220 | 703 | 7 224 | 1 072 |
| 2nd | 227 | *115* | *928* | 1 040 | 84 | *693* | 209 | 1 261 | 728 | 7 111 | 1 102 |
| 3rd | 238 | *120* | *925* | 1 031 | 85 | *776* | 217 | 1 300 | 748 | 7 363 | 1 101 |
| 4th | 238 | *126* | *942* | 1 014 | 84 | *777* | 206 | 1 313 | 770 | 7 443 | 1 038 |
| 1977 1st quarter | 246 | 147 | *997* | 1 018 | 82 | 1 459 | 197 | 1 330 | 826 | 7 161 | 1 032 |
| 2nd | 261 | 156 | *1 069* | 1 025 | 83 | 1 432 | 200 | 1 341 | 852 | 6 889 | 1 110 |
| 3rd | 276 | 163 | *1 149* | 1 054 | 83 | 1 692 | 213 | 1 415 | 878 | 6 736 | 1 150 |
| 4th | 276 | 171 | 1 073 | 1 023 | 80 | 1 598 | 205 | 1 428 | 900 | 6 554 | 1 126 |
| 1978 1st quarter | 275 | 185 | 1 055 | 1 014 | 77 | 1 520 | 197 | 1 409 | 910 | 6 155 | 1 146 |
| 2nd | 285 | 183 | 1 141 | 984 | | 1 455 | 201 | 1 373 | 943 | 5 962 | 1 267 |
| 3rd | | | | | | | | 1 380 | | | |
| 1977 April | 254 | 153 | *1 037* | 1 016 | 82 | | 194 | 1 334 | 868 | 6 869 | 1 030 |
| May | 262 | 157 | *1 066* | 1 019 | 83 | | 200 | 1 324 | 840 | 6 894 | 1 127 |
| June | 267 | 160 | *1 105* | 1 041 | 83 | | 205 | 1 364 | 848 | 6 904 | 1 172 |
| July | 272 | 161 | *1 140* | 1 059 | 83 | | 208 | 1 399 | 866 | 6 719 | 1 189 |
| August | 282 | 163 | *1 174* | 1 059 | 84 | | 217 | 1 410 | 881 | 6 821 | 1 143 |
| September | 275 | 165 | *1 132* | 1 043 | 82 | | 213 | 1 435 | 887 | 6 668 | 1 118 |
| October | 272 | 167 | 1 097 | 1 034 | 81 | | 209 | 1 432 | 887 | 6 688 | 1 055 |
| November | 283 | 171 | 1 068 | 1 027 | 81 | | 206 | 1 430 | 903 | 6 663 | 1 150 |
| December | 272 | 176 | 1 054 | 1 009 | 79 | | 200 | 1 422 | 911 | 6 310 | 1 172 |
| 1978 January | 274 | 181 | 1 028 | 1 002 | 78 | | 199 | 1 419 | 891 | 6 226 | 1 112 |
| February | 274 | 184 | 1 050 | 1 028 | 77 | | 196 | 1 409 | 901 | 6 090 | 1 150 |
| March | 278 | 191 | 1 086 | 1 012 | 77 | | 197 | 1 400 | 938 | 6 148 | 1 175 |
| April | 282 | 184 | 1 106 | 978 | 77 | | 196 | 1 387 | 935 | 5 983 | 1 198 |
| May | 289 | 182 | 1 132 | 987 | 76 | | 201 | 1 366 | 949 | 6 149 | 1 273 |
| June | 286 | 183 | 1 186 | 989 | | | 205 | 1 365 | 944 | 5 754 | 1 329 |
| July | 286 | 183 | 1 241 | 1 009 | | | 211 | 1 371 | 927 | 6 193 | 1 304 |
| August | 294 e | | 1 277 | 1 015 e | | | | 1 392 | | 5 968 | |
| September | | | | | | | | 1 378 | | | |
| Rate % latest month | 10.9 e | 8.5 | 6.8 | 4.4 e | 10.9 | 6.8 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 8.4 | 5.8 | 2.3 |
| % change latest three months | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On previous three months | 2.0 | −2.0 | 11.4 | 1.2 | −1.7 | −4.3 | 4.8 | 0.6 | 1.7 | −2.0 | 10.9 |
| On a year earlier | 5.5 | 14.6 | n.a. | −4.6 | −7.3 | 1.6 | 0.7 | −2.4 | 10.4 | −12.4 | 12.0 |

*Unemployment data are defined and collected on different bases in different countries. The following notes indicate main variations preventing direct international comparison. [1] Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees. [2] Excluding school leavers. [3] Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population. [4] Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force. The quarterly data for Italy relate to January, April, July and October. [5] Estimated in the absence of one month's figures. [6] From 1977, new method of calculating unemployment which is not consistent with the previous figures. [7] From 1977, including unemployed insured for loss of part time jobs. [8] Not seasonally adjusted. [9] Data from October 1977 are affected by administrative changes which tend to reduce the figures. e Estimated. r Revised. n.a. Not available. Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators' and 'Department of Employment Gazette'.

## Table 5 **Consumer prices** All goods and services

Indices 1970 = 100

| | Belgium | Luxembourg | Denmark | France | F.R. of Germany | Ireland | Italy | Netherlands [1] | United Kingdom | EEC [1] | Canada | United States | Japan | OECD [1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1971 | 104.3 | 104.7 | 105.8 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 108.9 | 104.8 | 107.5 | 109.4 | 106.2 | 102.9 | 104.3 | 106.1 | 105.3 |
| 1972 | 110.0 | 110.1 | 112.8 | 111.7 | 111.1 | 118.4 | 110.8 | 115.9 | 117.2 | 112.7 | 107.8 | 107.7 | 110.9 | 110.2 |
| 1973 | 117.7 | 116.8 | 123.3 | 119.9 | 118.8 | 131.8 | 122.8 | 125.2 | 128.0 | 122.1 | 116.0 | 114.4 | 123.9 | 119.1 |
| 1974 | 132.6 | 128.0 | 142.1 | 136.3 | 127.1 | 154.2 | 146.3 | 137.3 | 148.4 | 138.0 | 128.6 | 127.0 | 154.2 | 134.3 |
| 1975 | 149.5 | 141.7 | 155.8 | 152.2 | 134.7 | 186.4 | 171.1 | 151.3 | 184.4 | 157.2 | 142.5 | 138.6 | 172.4 | 149.5 |
| 1976 | 163.2 | 155.6 | 169.8 | 166.8 | 140.8 | 219.9 | 199.8 | 164.6 | 214.9 | 175.0 | 153.2 | 146.6 | 188.4 | 162.5 |
| 1977 | 174.8 | 166.0 | 188.7 | 183.2 | 146.3 | 249.9 | 236.6 | 175.2 | 249.0 | 194.8 | 165.4 | 156.1 | 203.6 | 177.5 |
| 1976 1st quarter | 158.7 | 151.1 | 162.0 | 161.1 | 139.0 | 206.3 | 185.0 | 159.0 | 204.4 | 167.9 | 149.8 | 143.7 | 181.4 | 157.5 |
| 2nd | 161.9 | 154.5 | 168.5 | 164.8 | 141.1 | 219.1 | 196.7 | 164.3 | 211.9 | 173.4 | 152.1 | 145.5 | 187.7 | 161.1 |
| 3rd | 164.9 | 157.0 | 171.1 | 168.6 | 141.2 | 222.4 | 202.2 | 165.4 | 216.8 | 176.4 | 154.3 | 147.8 | 189.8 | 163.8 |
| 4th | 167.6 | 159.7 | 177.7 | 172.9 | 141.9 | 231.8 | 215.1 | 169.6 | 226.8 | 182.3 | 156.6 | 149.4 | 194.5 | 167.5 |
| 1977 1st quarter | 170.9 | 163.4 | 179.6 | 175.6 | 144.6 | 240.7 | 225.2 | 170.9 | 238.2 | 188.0 | 159.9 | 152.1 | 198.8 | 171.6 |
| 2nd | 173.7 | 165.9 | 185.4 | 181.0 | 146.5 | 249.7 | 233.8 | 175.2 | 248.8 | 193.9 | 163.7 | 155.3 | 204.2 | 176.4 |
| 3rd | 176.3 | 167.0 | 190.0 | 185.3 | 146.9 | 252.4 | 239.7 | 176.3 | 252.7 | 197.0 | 167.3 | 157.6 | 204.8 | 179.5 |
| 4th | 178.3 | 167.7 | 199.8 | 188.8 | 147.2 | 256.8 | 247.7 | 178.2 | 256.4 | 200.4 | 170.9 | 159.3 | 206.5 | 182.5 |
| 1978 1st quarter | 180.6 | 168.9 | 202.6 | 191.8 | 149.1 | 260.5 | 254.2 | 178.7 | 260.8 | 203.8 | 174.0 | 162.0 | 207.4 | 185.6 |
| 2nd | 181.4 | 170.7 | 205.6 | 197.3 | 150.5 | 265.1 | 262.1 e | 181.4 | 267.9 | 208.5 e | 178.3 | 166.2 | 211.6 | 190.4 e |
| 1977 January | 170.1 | 162.4 | 178.7 | 174.3 | 143.8 | | 221.4 | 169.8 e | 235.9 | 186.2 | 158.4 | 150.7 | 197.7 | 170.1 |
| February | 171.4 | 163.5 | 178.8 | 175.5 | 144.7 | 240.7 | 225.7 | 171.1 e | 238.2 | 188.1 | 159.9 | 152.3 | 198.8 | 171.7 |
| March | 171.3 | 164.2 | 181.4 | 177.1 | 145.2 | | 228.5 | 171.8 | 240.5 | 189.6 | 161.5 | 153.2 | 200.0 | 173.1 |
| April | 172.2 | 165.2 | 183.3 | 179.4 | 145.9 | | 231.3 | 174.9 | 246.7 | 192.4 | 162.4 | 154.4 | 203.3 | 175.2 |
| May | 173.9 | 165.8 | 186.0 | 181.1 | 146.5 | 249.7 | 234.2 | 175.2 | 248.6 | 193.9 | 163.8 | 155.3 | 205.2 | 176.4 |
| June | 175.0 | 166.7 | 186.9 | 182.5 | 147.2 | | 235.8 | 175.5 | 251.2 | 195.3 | 164.9 | 156.3 | 204.1 | 177.5 |
| July | 175.5 | 167.4 | 188.2 | 184.1 | 147.0 | | 237.2 | 175.5 | 251.4 | 196.0 | 166.5 | 157.0 | 203.6 | 178.4 |
| August | 176.1 | 167.0 | 189.9 | 185.1 | 146.9 | 252.4 | 239.4 | 176.2 | 252.7 | 196.9 | 167.2 | 157.6 | 203.6 | 179.3 |
| September | 177.3 | 166.6 | 191.9 | 186.7 | 146.7 | | 242.5 | 177.3 | 254.0 | 198.1 | 168.1 | 158.2 | 207.2 | 180.7 |
| October | 177.7 | 167.3 | 198.6 | 188.2 | 146.9 | | 245.7 | 178.0 | 255.1 | 199.5 | 169.8 | 158.6 | 208.3 | 181.8 |
| November | 178.3 | 168.1 | 200.3 | 188.9 | 147.1 | 256.8 | 248.1 | 178.3 | 256.4 | 200.5 | 170.9 | 159.4 | 205.8 | 182.5 |
| December | 179.0 | 167.8 | 200.6 | 189.4 | 147.5 | | 249.3 | 178.3 | 257.7 | 201.2 | 172.0 | 160.0 | 205.3 | 183.1 |
| 1978 January | 179.9 | 168.5 | 201.8 | 190.3 | 148.4 | | 251.4 | 177.7 | 259.2 | 202.4 | 172.6 | 160.9 | 206.2 | 184.2 |
| February | 180.7 | 168.9 | 202.6 | 191.7 | 149.2 | 260.5 | 254.0 | 178.5 | 260.7 | 203.8 | 173.8 | 162.0 | 207.1 | 185.5 |
| March | 181.1 | 169.4 | 203.5 | 193.4 | 149.7 | | 257.2 | 180.0 | 262.4 | 205.2 | 175.7 | 163.1 | 208.9 | 187.0 |
| April | 181.3 | 170.4 | 204.3 | 195.5 | 150.1 | | 259.7 | 181.2 | 266.2 | 207.2 | 176.1 | 164.6 | 211.2 | 188.7 |
| May | 181.5 | 170.6 | 206.1 | 197.4 | 150.5 | 265.1 | 262.1 | 181.5 | 267.7 | 208.5 | 178.6 | 166.2 | 212.4 | 190.5 |
| June | 181.5 | 171.1 | 206.5 | 198.9 | 150.8 | | 264.6 e | 181.4 | 269.8 | 209.8 e | 180.1 | 167.9 | 211.2 | 192.1 e |
| July | 182.5 | 171.4 | 207.2 | 201.3 | 150.8 | | 266.7 e | 182.6 | 271.0 | 211.1 e | 182.8 | 169.1 | 212.1 | 193.7 e |
| Percentage change | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Latest month on same month a year earlier | 4.0 | 2.4 | 10.1 | 9.3 | 2.6 | 6.2 | 12.4 | 4.1 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 9.8 | 7.7 | 4.1 | 8.6 |
| Latest three months on previous three months | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 2.7 |
| Latest three months on a year earlier | 4.0 | 2.6 | 10.5 | 9.1 | 2.6 | 6.2 | 12.2 | 3.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 9.3 | 7.4 | 3.7 | 8.3 |

[1] Netherlands – from 1976, new index linked on 1975 to previous series. OECD and EEC indices have been adjusted accordingly. e Estimated.
Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'.

## Table 8 **Exports** (fob) Special trade [1], seasonally adjusted

| | Belgium/ Luxembourg | Denmark [2] | France | F.R. of Germany | Ireland [2] | Italy | Netherlands | United Kingdom [2] | EEC | Canada [3] | United States [2] | Japan [2 3] | OECD [3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 11 592 | 3 288 | 17 940 | 34 188 | 1 032 | 13 188 | 11 772 | 19 382 | 112 356 | 16 134 | 43 224 | 19 320 | 220 045 |
| 1971 | 12 081 | 3 609 | 20 592 | 39 009 | 1 308 | 15 177 | 13 953 | 22 365 | 128 084 | 17 676 | 44 211 | 23 994 | 246 037 |
| 1972 | 15 995 | 4 330 | 25 739 | 46 208 | 1 610 | 18 535 | 15 392 | 24 415 | 153 152 | 20 184 | 49 676 | 28 591 | 290 784 |
| 1973 | 22 416 | 6 120 | 35 952 | 67 440 | 2 124 | 22 236 | 23 952 | 30 632 | 210 684 | 25 200 | 71 316 | 36 936 | 398 880 |
| 1974 | 28 260 | 7 716 | 45 900 | 89 160 | 2 628 | 30 288 | 32 436 | 38 827 | 275 100 | 32 784 | 98 508 | 55 536 | 532 932 |
| 1975 | 28 812 | 8 712 | 52 212 | 90 024 | 3 216 | 34 824 | 34 440 | 44 270 | 295 992 | 32 304 | 107 652 | 55 752 | 567 804 |
| 1976 | 32 844 | 9 108 | 55 812 | 102 036 | 3 312 | 36 924 | 38 748 | 46 542 | 325 044 | 38 628 | 114 996 | 67 224 | 630 492 |
| 1977 | 37 488 | 10 068 | 63 516 | 117 936 | 4 392 | 45 036 | 43 680 | 57 526 | 379 620 | 41 556 | 120 168 | 80 496 | 715 104 |
| 1976 1st quarter | 7 404 | 2 120 | 13 272 | 23 280 | 740 | 8 475 | 8 907 | 11 474 | 75 618 | 9 099 | 27 219 | 15 564 | 147 309 |
| 2nd | 7 746 | 2 225 | 13 851 | 24 609 | 818 | 8 862 | 8 883 | 11 452 | 78 165 | 9 543 | 28 660 | 16 467 | 153 129 |
| 3rd | 8 217 | 2 340 | 14 007 | 26 148 | 837 | 9 414 | 9 909 | 11 523 | 82 507 | 9 822 | 29 384 | 17 037 | 160 668 |
| 4th | 9 144 | 2 445 | 14 586 | 27 456 | 886 | 9 972 | 11 001 | 12 093 | 87 727 | 9 576 | 29 450 | 17 787 | 166 884 |
| 1977 1st quarter | 9 069 | 2 532 | 15 108 | 27 897 | 962 | 10 467 | 10 623 | 12 977 | 89 492 | 10 359 | 29 786 | 19 479 | 171 558 |
| 2nd | 9 123 | 2 357 | 15 252 | 28 788 | 1 014 | 11 481 | 10 536 | 14 292 | 92 571 | 10 179 | 30 574 | 19 710 | 175 752 |
| 3rd | 9 261 | 2 526 | 16 242 | 29 541 | 1 200 | 10 971 | 11 220 | 14 950 | 96 152 | 10 374 | 30 609 | 20 181 | 180 465 |
| 4th | 9 849 | 2 709 | 17 465 | 32 048 | 1 226 | 12 064 | 11 635 | 15 307 | 102 812 | 10 477 | 29 485 | 21 237 | 188 887 |
| 1978 1st quarter [5] | 10 252 | 2 676 | 17 325 | 32 394 | 1 364 | 11 520 | 11 978 | 17 062 | 103 793 | 10 756 | | 23 898 | |
| 2nd | | 2 885 | 18 362 | 34 755 | 1 328 | | 11 952 | 16 658 | | 11 328 | | | |
| 1977 January | 3 005 | 836 | 5 085 | 9 202 | 309 | 3 450 | 3 577 | 4 347 | 29 770 | 3 300 | 9 807 | 6 566 | (56 679) |
| February | 2 934 | 824 | 4 992 | 9 147 | 322 | 3 409 | 3 620 | 4 293 | 29 504 | 3 349 | 9 904 | 6 428 | (56 459) |
| March | 3 130 | 872 | 5 031 | 9 548 | 331 | 3 608 | 3 427 | 4 336 | 30 218 | 3 710 | 10 075 | 6 486 | (58 154) |
| April | 3 023 | 838 | 4 977 | 9 276 | 330 | 3 825 | 3 584 | 4 698 | 30 426 | 3 447 | 10 102 | 6 758 | (58 149) |
| May | 2 990 | 723 | 5 173 | 9 603 | 331 | 3 804 | 3 489 | 4 642 | 30 646 | 3 321 | 10 398 | 6 400 | (58 385) |
| June | 3 109 | 796 | 5 101 | 9 909 | 352 | 3 853 | 3 465 | 4 951 | 31 499 | 3 411 | 10 074 | 6 552 | (59 582) |
| July | 2 978 | 818 | 5 162 | 9 482 | 397 | 3 549 | 3 666 | 5 021 | 31 097 | (3 522) | 10 246 | (6 910) | (59 282) |
| August | 2 989 | 846 | 5 411 | 9 861 | 397 | 3 850 | 3 844 | 4 823 | 32 170 | (3 432) | 9 479 | (6 661) | (59 806) |
| September | 3 293 | 861 | 5 670 | 10 199 | 405 | 3 571 | 3 709 | 5 106 | 32 885 | (3 336) | 10 884 | (6 565) | (61 438) |
| October | 3 083 | 835 | 5 765 | 10 369 | 345 | 3 548 | 3 670 | 5 017 | 32 724 | 3 453 | 9 174 | 6 773 | 59 840 |
| November | 3 173 | 890 | 5 488 | 10 197 | 418 | 3 999 | 3 776 | 4 898 | 33 268 | 3 074 | 9 093 | 7 145 | 60 620 |
| December | 3 593 | 984 | 6 212 | 11 482 | 463 | 4 517 | 4 189 | 5 392 | 36 820 | 3 950 | 11 218 | 7 319 | 68 427 |
| 1978 January [5] | 3 641 | 885 | 5 650 | 10 942 | 493 | 3 717 | 4 044 | 5 363 | 34 455 | 3 252 | 10 159 | 7 784 | 64 248 |
| February | 3 228 | 947 | 5 724 | 10 772 | 417 | 3 962 | 4 083 | 6 031 | 34 822 | 3 939 | | 8 154 | |
| March | 3 383 | 844 | 5 951 | 10 680 | 454 | 3 841 | 3 851 | 5 668 | 34 516 | 3 565 | | 7 960 | |
| April | 3 683 | 998 | 6 467 | 12 108 | 466 | 4 881 | 4 084 | 5 642 | 38 081 | 4 373 | | 7 857 | |
| May | 3 319 | 891 | 5 820 | 10 354 | 412 | 4 478 | 3 958 | 5 469 | 34 615 | 3 564 | | | |
| June | | 996 | 6 075 | 12 293 | 450 | | 3 910 | 5 547 | | 3 391 | | | |
| July | | | | | | | | 6 020 | | | | | |
| August | | | | | | | | 5 189 | | | | | |

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[1] See notes to table 9.

Source: United Kingdom. Department of Trade; all others: 'OECD Series "A" '.

## Table 9 **Imports (cif)** Special trade [1], seasonally adjusted

US $ million

| | Belgium/ Luxembourg | Denmark [2] | France | F.R. of Germany | Ireland [2] | Italy | Netherlands | United Kingdom [2] | EEC | Canada [3 4] | United States [2 4] | Japan [3] | OECD [3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 11 352 | 4 380 | 19 116 | 29 808 | 1 572 | 14 940 | 13 392 | 21 696 | 116 280 | 13 308 | 39 960 | 18 876 | 225 649 |
| 1971 | 12 390 | 4 476 | 21 261 | 34 356 | 1 838 | 16 026 | 15 159 | 23 918 | 129 403 | 15 460 | 45 633 | 19 716 | 250 717 |
| 1972 | 14 879 | 4 988 | 26 696 | 39 759 | 2 113 | 19 252 | 17 127 | 27 877 | 152 643 | 18 924 | 55 819 | 23 463 | 297 984 |
| 1973 | 21 936 | 7 704 | 37 380 | 54 492 | 2 784 | 27 816 | 24 360 | 38 872 | 215 232 | 23 304 | 69 120 | 38 316 | 410 820 |
| 1974 | 29 700 | 9 852 | 52 824 | 68 976 | 3 816 | 40 968 | 33 204 | 54 344 | 293 568 | 32 292 | 100 968 | 62 112 | 583 020 |
| 1975 | 30 708 | 10 332 | 54 240 | 74 208 | 3 804 | 38 364 | 35 148 | 53 618 | 300 048 | 33 960 | 96 936 | 57 864 | 587 376 |
| 1976 | 35 352 | 12 420 | 64 392 | 87 780 | 4 200 | 43 368 | 39 948 | 56 269 | 343 428 | 37 956 | 121 788 | 64 800 | 676 308 |
| 1977 | 40 248 | 13 260 | 70 488 | 100 704 | 5 388 | 47 556 | 45 600 | 63 740 | 386 940 | 39 540 | 147 852 | 70 812 | 765 936 |
| 1976 1st quarter | 7 656 | 2 823 | 14 925 | 19 836 | 999 | 9 984 | 8 826 | 13 335 | 78 602 | 9 249 | 27 308 | 14 946 | 154 935 |
| 2nd | 7 995 | 3 000 | 15 495 | 20 967 | 994 | 10 644 | 9 378 | 13 942 | 82 413 | 9 567 | 29 290 | 15 546 | 162 039 |
| 3rd | 8 427 | 3 165 | 16 413 | 22 475 | 1 068 | 10 737 | 10 086 | 14 386 | 86 680 | 9 582 | 32 024 | 16 863 | 173 049 |
| 4th | 9 174 | 3 330 | 17 493 | 24 078 | 1 121 | 11 859 | 11 607 | 14 606 | 93 334 | 9 486 | 32 652 | 17 256 | 182 874 |
| 1977 1st quarter | 9 513 | 3 317 | 17 409 | 24 170 | 1 258 | 11 781 | 11 292 | 15 322 | 94 292 | 9 885 | 35 405 | 17 664 | 186 291 |
| 2nd | 9 483 | 3 240 | 17 196 | 24 115 | 1 271 | 12 276 | 11 214 | 16 429 | 95 020 | 10 119 | 37 721 | 17 484 | 190 467 |
| 3rd | 9 414 | 3 385 | 17 721 | 25 593 | 1 422 | 11 010 | 11 514 | 15 779 | 95 811 | 9 948 | 37 600 | 17 832 | 192 681 |
| 4th | 10 143 | 3 344 | 18 658 | 27 435 | 1 481 | 12 458 | 11 816 | 16 210 | 101 804 | 9 840 | 37 640 | 18 099 | 198 207 |
| 1978 1st quarter [5] | 11 066 | 3 411 | 19 018 | 28 054 | 1 551 | 11 637 | 12 317 | 19 023 | 105 698 | 9 694 | 40 778 | 18 444 | 205 014 |
| 2nd | | 3 530 | 19 609 | 28 977 | 1 720 | | 12 636 | 18 683 | | 11 202 | | | |
| 1977 January | 3 204 | 1 087 | 5 912 | 8 220 | 443 | 3 821 | 3 846 | 5 520 | 32 116 | 3 243 | 11 371 | 6 009 | (62 340) |
| February | 3 102 | 1 038 | 5 702 | 7 834 | 406 | 4 008 | 3 807 | 4 872 | 30 794 | 3 319 | 11 697 | 5 732 | (61 084) |
| March | 3 206 | 1 192 | 5 796 | 8 116 | 410 | 3 950 | 3 637 | 4 930 | 31 382 | 3 321 | 12 337 | 5 922 | (62 727) |
| April | 3 150 | 1 022 | 5 515 | 7 745 | 406 | 4 167 | 3 727 | 5 183 | 30 872 | 3 425 | 12 593 | 5 859 | (62 469) |
| May | 3 171 | 1 085 | 5 740 | 8 170 | 426 | 4 206 | 3 727 | 5 394 | 31 863 | 3 391 | 12 334 | 5 850 | (63 156) |
| June | 3 161 | 1 134 | 5 943 | 8 201 | 439 | 3 902 | 3 761 | 5 851 | 32 285 | 3 302 | 12 793 | 5 775 | (64 805) |
| July | 2 854 | 1 073 | 5 692 | 8 606 | 461 | 3 700 | 3 788 | 5 475 | 31 510 | (3 328) | 12 781 | (5 788) | (63 948) |
| August | 3 390 | 1 137 | 6 052 | 8 393 | 468 | 3 736 | 3 963 | 4 936 | 32 140 | (3 257) | 12 167 | (6 067) | (64 539) |
| September | 3 171 | 1 175 | 5 975 | 8 594 | 493 | 3 574 | 3 762 | 5 369 | 32 161 | (3 267) | 12 652 | (5 856) | (64 079) |
| October | 3 148 | 1 089 | 5 944 | 8 557 | 472 | 4 144 | 3 741 | 5 337 | 32 562 | 3 268 | 11 954 | 5 769 | 63 591 |
| November | 3 390 | 1 092 | 6 429 | 8 773 | 477 | 3 910 | 3 911 | 4 998 | 33 321 | 2 961 | 11 581 | 6 006 | 64 162 |
| December | 3 605 | 1 163 | 6 285 | 10 105 | 532 | 4 404 | 4 164 | 5 875 | 35 921 | 3 611 | 14 105 | 6 324 | 70 454 |
| 1978 January [5] | 3 723 | 1 147 | 6 503 | 9 824 | 582 | 3 700 | 4 171 | 6 334 | 35 935 | 3 024 | 12 582 | 6 234 | 68 122 |
| February | 3 719 | 1 134 | 6 137 | 9 252 | 505 | 4 035 | 4 202 | 6 126 | 34 776 | 3 711 | 14 848 | 6 311 | 69 989 |
| March | 3 624 | 1 130 | 6 378 | 8 978 | 464 | 3 902 | 3 944 | 6 563 | 34 987 | 2 959 | 13 348 | 5 899 | 66 903 |
| April | 3 593 | 1 184 | 6 724 | 10 104 | 528 | 4 562 | 4 410 | 5 596 | 36 408 | 4 275 | 15 328 | 6 549 | 73 187 |
| May | 3 685 | 1 166 | 6 491 | 9 050 | 593 | 4 672 | 4 237 | 6 608 | 36 429 | 3 403 | | | |
| June | | 1 180 | 6 394 | 9 823 | 599 | | 3 989 | 6 479 | | 3 524 | | | |
| July | | | | | | | | 6 558 | | | | | |
| August | | | | | | | | 6 605 | | | | | |

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[1] For most purposes special trade may be defined as trade excluding re-exports. [2] General trade. [3] The OECD has revised the seasonally adjusted figures. It has been possible to include only the published revisions at this stage. For this reason the monthly figures in brackets do not necessarily add to the quarters. [4] fob. [5] In these tables, from January 1978, the trade of Ireland and the United Kingdom is classified according to SITC Rev 2. The changes are described in an article in *Trade and Industry* 10 February 1978, which also gives for the UK an indication of the magnitude of the change. It is thought that other countries have also adopted this classification from the beginning of 1978, but the extent of the discontinuity has not been ascertained. Percentage changes may be misleading and have therefore been omitted.

Source: United Kingdom, Department of Trade: all others: 'OECD Series "A" '

# Trends in invisibles in 1977 and the first half of 1978

Net surplus on invisibles for the year 1977 was £1,998 million, some £450 million below the £2,452 million earned in 1976. Total credits rose by nearly £1,800 million, but debits were over £2,200 million higher. These figures, which incorporate some revisions to previous estimates, were published last month in *United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1967-77*.

There was a fall of nearly £900 million in the net income from interest, profits and dividends in 1977 though this was almost completely offset by the growth in net earnings from services by the private sector and public corporations. In particular earnings from travel were much higher in 1977 than in 1976 and earnings from construction work overseas, insurance, and banking also grew strongly, but there was little change in the net surplus on sea transport and civil aviation.

There was a large increase in the net deficit on government services and transfers in 1977, resulting mainly from an increase of £276 million in the UK government's contributions to the EEC, and the net deficit on private transfers also increased in 1977.

In the first half of 1978, the fall in the net surplus on invisibles continued. The balance, seasonally adjusted, of £628 million was well below the average level during 1977 primarily because of the generally higher level of contributions to the EEC in 1978.

### Sea transport

In 1977 the sea transport account showed a small net surplus for the third year running, though at £21 million it was less than in the previous two years. This was achieved despite the excess capacity in the world tanker fleets and the slower than expected growth in world trade which depressed freight rates. However this account was in deficit in the first half of 1978 mainly because of higher payments to foreign operators carrying imports to the UK.

The overseas earnings from ships owned by UK operators increased by £125 million in 1977, entirely from the carriage of freight and passengers, while their expenditure overseas rose by just over £100 million. Ships on charter to UK operators increased their overseas earnings by £23 million but this was more than offset by their increase in overseas expenditure of £25 million in 1977. Overseas operators increased their earnings from the UK by £94 million, while their UK expenditure rose only by £71 million.

**Sea transport** £ million

| | Year | Credits | Debits | Balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ships owned by UK operators | 1974 | 1 578 | 746 | +832 |
| | 1975 | 1 647 | 790 | +857 |
| | 1976 | 2 002 | 988 | +1 014 |
| | 1977 | 2 127 | 1 092 | +1 035 |
| Ships on charter to UK operators | 1974 | 794 | 1 116 | −322 |
| | 1975 | 640 | 958 | −318 |
| | 1976 | 794 | 1 152 | −358 |
| | 1977 | 817 | 1 177 | −360 |
| Overseas operators | 1974 | 302 | 934 | −632 |
| | 1975 | 372 | 855 | −483 |
| | 1976 | 451 | 1 082 | −631 |
| | 1977 | 522 | 1 176 | −654 |
| Total | 1974 | 2 674 | 2 796 | −122 |
| | 1975 | 2 659 | 2 603 | +56 |
| | 1976 | 3 247 | 3 222 | +25 |
| | 1977 | 3 466 | 3 445 | +21 |

**Invisibles** £ million

| | | | | | Seasonally adjusted | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1977 | | | | 1978 | |
| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1st qtr | 2nd qtr | 3rd qtr | 4th qtr | 1st qtr | 2nd qtr |
| **Credits** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private services: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea transport: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Freight and fares | 1 861 | 1 727 | 2 145 | 2 338 | | | | | | |
| Charter receipts | 511 | 560 | 651 | 606 | | | | | | |
| Disbursements of overseas shipping | 302 | 372 | 451 | 522 | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 674 | 2 659 | 3 247 | 3 466 | 891 | 895 | 865 | 815 | 776 | 801 |
| Civil aviation: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fares, freights, etc | 451 | 560 | 766 | 852 | | | | | | |
| Disbursements of overseas airlines | 174 | 220 | 285 | 351 | | | | | | |
| Total | 625 | 780 | 1 051 | 1 203 | 289 | 301 | 294 | 319 | 338 | 336 |
| Travel | 837 | 1 123 | 1 633 | 2 179 | 508 | 524 | 572 | 575 | 528 | 548 |
| Financial services | 777 | 1 014 | 1 287 | 1 372 | 311 | 304 | 382 | 375 | 469 | 355 |
| Other services: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Films and television | 26 | 37 | 44 | 50 | | | | | | |
| Royalties, etc | 246 | 275 | 387 | 430 | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 1 145 | 1 453 | 1 880 | 2 330 | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 417 | 1 765 | 2 311 | 2 810 | 657 | 697 | 718 | 738 | 783 | 828 |
| Total private services [1] | 6 330 | 7 341 | 9 529 | 11 030 | 2 656 | 2 721 | 2 831 | 2 822 | 2 894 | 2 868 |
| Interest, profits and dividends: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Direct investment | 1 490 | 1 583 | 2 381 | 2 297 | 567 | 583 | 577 | 570 | 549 | 547 |
| Portfolio investment | 239 | 225 | 246 | 270 | 69 | 65 | 68 | 68 | 59 | 62 |
| Oil and other | 1 414 | 1 024 | 1 276 | 1 522 | 398 | 359 | 388 | 377 | 453 | 508 |
| Total | 3 143 | 2 832 | 3 903 | 4 089 | 1 034 | 1 007 | 1 033 | 1 015 | 1 061 | 1 117 |
| Transfers: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private | 333 | 349 | 456 | 500 | 116 | 123 | 128 | 133 | 140 | 148 |
| Government | 130 | 363 | 251 | 282 | 74 | 58 | 60 | 90 | 74 | 80 |
| Government services | 110 | 139 | 215 | 234 | 42 | 48 | 63 | 81 | 61 | 82 |
| Total credits | 10 046 | 11 024 | 14 354 | 16 135 | 3 922 | 3 957 | 4 115 | 4 141 | 4 230 | 4 295 |
| **Debits** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private services: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea transport: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Freight and fares | 934 | 855 | 1 082 | 1 176 | | | | | | |
| Charter payments | 799 | 659 | 802 | 837 | | | | | | |
| Disbursements abroad | 1 063 | 1 089 | 1 338 | 1 432 | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 796 | 2 603 | 3 222 | 3 445 | 889 | 865 | 864 | 827 | 848 | 907 |
| Civil aviation: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Freight, fares, etc | 239 | 321 | 369 | 443 | | | | | | |
| Disbursements abroad | 290 | 343 | 441 | 516 | | | | | | |
| Total | 529 | 664 | 810 | 959 | 224 | 240 | 243 | 252 | 266 | 281 |
| Travel | 683 | 878 | 1 006 | 1 102 | 278 | 275 | 256 | 293 | 354 | 367 |
| Other services: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Films and television | 27 | 34 | 43 | 49 | | | | | | |
| Royalties, etc | 199 | 239 | 296 | 330 | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 755 | 1 152 | 1 413 | 1 556 | | | | | | |
| Total | 981 | 1 425 | 1 752 | 1 935 | 459 | 461 | 511 | 504 | 492 | 510 |
| Total private services [1] | 4 989 | 5 570 | 6 790 | 7 441 | 1 850 | 1 841 | 1 874 | 1 876 | 1 960 | 2 065 |
| Interest, profits and dividends: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Direct investment | 609 | 615 | 1 023 | 1 318 | 329 | 355 | 338 | 296 | 326 | 329 |
| Portfolio investment | 236 | 288 | 354 | 518 | 117 | 126 | 134 | 141 | 153 | 154 |
| Oil and other | 1 016 | 1 166 | 1 211 | 1 815 | 426 | 451 | 444 | 494 | 464 | 461 |
| Total | 1 861 | 2 069 | 2 588 | 3 651 | 872 | 932 | 916 | 931 | 943 | 944 |
| Transfers: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private | 454 | 503 | 509 | 614 | 145 | 135 | 153 | 181 | 224 | 204 |
| Government | 450 | 742 | 1 043 | 1 409 | 325 | 335 | 372 | 377 | 537 | 454 |
| Government services | 648 | 759 | 972 | 1 022 | 252 | 249 | 257 | 264 | 271 | 295 |
| Total debits | 8 402 | 9 643 | 11 902 | 14 137 | 3 444 | 3 492 | 3 572 | 3 629 | 3 935 | 3 962 |
| **Net balances** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private services [1] | +1 341 | +1 771 | +2 739 | +3 589 | +806 | +880 | +957 | +946 | +934 | +803 |
| Interest, profits and dividends | +1 282 | +763 | +1 315 | +438 | +162 | +75 | +117 | +84 | +118 | +173 |
| Private transfers | −121 | −154 | −53 | −114 | −29 | −12 | −25 | −48 | −84 | −56 |
| Government transfers | −320 | −379 | −792 | −1 127 | −251 | −277 | −312 | −287 | −463 | −374 |
| Government services | −538 | −620 | −757 | −788 | −210 | −201 | −194 | −183 | −210 | −213 |
| Net invisible balance | +1 644 | +1 381 | +2 452 | +1 998 | +478 | +465 | +543 | +512 | +295 | +333 |

[1] Including public corporations.

### Civil aviation

The net surplus from civil aviation was £244 million on 1977, almost the same as the £241 million earned in 1976. The overseas earnings of UK airlines rose by £86 million to £852 million in 1977 while their expenditure overseas rose by £75 million. The level of earnings in 1977 was affected by the strike by British Airways' maintenance engineers in April and by the operating difficulties the industry experienced in the third quarter. Payment to overseas airlines for the carriage of passengers and freight increased by £74 million in 1977, but this was largely offset by an increase of £66 million in these airlines' expenditure in the UK. In the first half of 1978 the net earnings from civil aviation were the same as in the first half of 1977.

**Civil aviation** £ million

| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| UK airlines: | | | | |
| Earnings overseas | 451 | 560 | 766 | 852 |
| Expenditure overseas | 290 | 343 | 441 | 516 |
| Net balance | +161 | +217 | +325 | +336 |
| Overseas airlines: | | | | |
| Expenditure in UK | 174 | 220 | 285 | 351 |
| Earnings in UK | 239 | 321 | 369 | 443 |
| Net balance | −65 | −101 | −84 | −92 |
| Total balance | +96 | +116 | +241 | +244 |

### Travel

The number of overseas visitors to the UK rose to a record level in 1977, and for the first time exceeded the number of UK residents going abroad. As a result the net earnings on the travel account were £1,077 million compared with £627 million in 1976. However, since the fourth quarter of 1977, the number of UK residents travelling abroad has increased while there was a levelling off in the number of overseas visitors in the first half of 1978 when the net earnings on travel were £355 million, seasonally adjusted, compared with £479 million in the first half of 1977.

Earnings from overseas visitors in 1977 rose by one-third to £2,179 million, with the biggest increase being visitors from outside western Europe and north America. The expenditure abroad by UK residents rose by 10 per cent to £1,102 million in 1977 with the major part of this increase being in visits to EEC countries.

### Financial services

Earnings from financial services increased by £85 million to £1,372 million in 1977, despite a fall of £92 million in earnings from commodity trading. In 1977 earnings from insurance and banking rose by around one-fifth and those from merchanting and brokerage were around one-tenth higher. In the first half of 1978 earnings from financial services moved erratically, mainly due to the influence of insurance and commodity trading, but for the six months in total these earnings, seasonally adjusted, were one-third higher than in the first half of 1977.

**Travel** £ million

| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Credits** | | | | |
| Visitors from: | | | | |
| Western Europe: | | | | |
| EEC countries | 240 | 328 | 479 | 637 |
| non-EEC countries | 113 | 152 | 242 | 301 |
| North America | 215 | 267 | 359 | 454 |
| Other countries | 269 | 376 | 553 | 787 |
| Total credits | 837 | 1 123 | 1 633 | 2 179 |
| **Debits** | | | | |
| Visits to: | | | | |
| Western Europe: | | | | |
| EEC countries | 268 | 336 | 375 | 417 |
| Non-EEC countries | 278 | 355 | 379 | 398 |
| North America | 49 | 70 | 97 | 110 |
| Other countries | 88 | 117 | 155 | 177 |
| Total debits | 683 | 878 | 1 006 | 1 102 |
| **Balance** | +154 | +245 | +627 | +1 077 |

The insurance and banking figures included in financial services cover only overseas business done within the UK. The earnings of overseas branches and subsidiary companies of UK insurance companies and banks, and receipts of interest and dividends by the Corporation of Lloyds, insurance companies, and banks on holdings of overseas securities are included under 'interest, profits and dividends'.

**Financial services** £ million

| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Insurance | 243 | 312 | 491 | 575 |
| Banking | 139 | 177 | 243 | 293 |
| Commodity trading | 140 | 209 | 201 | 109 |
| Merchanting of other goods | 80 | 90 | 108 | 120 |
| Brokerage, etc | 160 | 207 | 215 | 235 |
| Solicitors | 15 | 19 | 29 | 40 |
| Total | 777 | 1 014 | 1 287 | 1 372 |

### Other services

The category 'other services' covers a wide range of items and a full analysis of the components is given in table 3.9 of the 'United Kingdom balance of payments 1967–77'.

The net surplus on other services in 1977 was over half as much again as in 1976, increasing from £599 million in 1976 to £875 million in 1977. Within this, credits rose by just over 20 per cent, double the rate of increase in debits. In the first half of 1978 the net surplus on other services continued to increase and was 40 per cent higher than in the same period of 1977.

Credits in 1977 rose by just under £500 million to £2,810 million. Within this, all the main components contributed to the increase, the largest proportion of increases being a 40 per cent increase in earnings from construction work overseas and a 25 per cent increase in expenditure by foreign students in the UK. Debits rose by just over £180 million to £1,935 million in 1977. Within this total most components were between 10 and 20 per cent higher, the main exceptions being telecommunications and postal services up by 23 per cent, imports of services for North Sea oil and gas activities up only 6 per cent, and agency and advertising expenses which were 9 per cent lower.

### Interest, profits and dividends (IPD)

The net surplus on interest, profits and dividends fell nearly £900 million to £438 million in 1977. Almost all of this decline was in the private sector and public corporations; the general government sector deficit increased by only £37 million. There was some improvement in the first half of 1978 when the net surplus, after seasonal adjustment, was £291 million compared with £237 million in the first half of 1977.

UK companies' earnings from direct investment overseas (excluding oil) in 1977 were £84 million lower than the record level in 1976, reflecting the stagnation in world output and, to a less extent, the appreciation in the sterling exchange rate in 1977. In the first half of 1978 these earnings were 5 per cent down on the first half of 1977. Foreign companies' earnings on their direct investment in the UK (excluding oil and insurance) on the other hand rose by nearly £300 million, reflecting the increase in company sector profits in this country in 1977. These earnings fell back slightly through the second half of 1977, but in the first half of 1978 remained fairly flat at a level close to the half-yearly average for 1977.

Receipts from overseas portfolio income rose by £24 million in 1976 to £270 million in 1977, but this was more than offset by a large increase of over £160 million in payments overseas on non-residents' portfolios. Payments by the government on the much higher level of gilts held by non-residents accounted for more than two-fifths of this increase, and another third of the increase was accounted for by higher interest payments on foreign currency issues under the exchange cover scheme. In the first half of 1978 receipts from overseas portfolios fell slightly while overseas payments on non-resident portfolios continued to increase, being a quarter higher (seasonally adjusted) than in the first half of 1977.

Other IPD credits (which include the earnings of UK oil companies, UK banks' earnings from their lending and borrowing in foreign currencies, receipts of interest on official reserves and on inter-government loans, trade credit, etc) were nearly £250 million higher in 1977 than in 1976, though after reaching a peak in the first quarter of 1977 they fell back slightly. Interest received on official reserves was very much higher in 1977 reflecting the higher level of reserves. UK oil companies' earnings from their direct investment overseas increased sharply but the overseas earnings of UK banks were much lower in 1977 than in 1976 because of a narrowing of margins between borrowing and lending on Eurocurrency transactions and a reduction in sterling lending to overseas residents. In the first half of 1978 other IPD credits rose by a quarter

**Interest, profits and dividends by sector** £ million

| | | | | | Seasonally adjusted | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1977 | | | | 1978 | |
| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1st qtr | 2nd qtr | 3rd qtr | 4th qtr | 1st qtr | 2nd qtr |
| **Credits** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private sector [1] | 2 906 | 2 566 | 3 650 | 3 678 | 969 | 926 | 918 | 865 | 867 | 909 |
| General government | 237 | 266 | 253 | 411 | 65 | 81 | 115 | 150 | 194 | 208 |
| **Debits** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private sector [1] | 1 272 | 1 289 | 1 687 | 2 555 | 607 | 663 | 646 | 639 | 638 | 618 |
| General government | 589 | 780 | 901 | 1 096 | 265 | 269 | 270 | 292 | 305 | 326 |
| **Net balance** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private sector [1] | +1 634 | +1 277 | +1 963 | +1 123 | +362 | +263 | +272 | +226 | +229 | +291 |
| General government | −352 | −514 | −648 | −685 | −200 | −188 | −155 | −142 | −111 | −118 |

[1] Including public corporations.

compared with the same period of 1977.

Other IPD debits rose by £600 million in 1977, the bulk of this increase being accounted for by earnings on foreign oil companies' investment in the UK which changed from a net loss of about £50 million in 1976 to a profit of over £400 million in 1977. Government interest payments overseas increased following the growth in borrowing during 1976 and, to a lesser extent, in 1977, though payments on the sterling part of this debt decreased. Interest payments on non-residents' deposits with UK banks remained at much the same level as in 1976, the fall in interest rates offsetting the effect of increased deposits. In the first half of 1978 other IPD debits showed no further growth compared with the second half of 1977.

**Government services and transfers**
The net deficit on government services and transfers rose £366 million to £1,915 million in 1977, mainly because of a £276 million increase to £750 million in contributions to the EEC budget, a direct result of the UK's increasing participation as a member of the community. In the first half of 1978 the net deficit on government services and transfers increased to £1,260 million, seasonally adjusted, compared with £939 million in the first half of 1977, due mainly to further increases in contributions to the EEC.

The net deficit on private transfers rose to £114 million in 1977 compared with £53 million in 1976, but was still below the net deficit in 1974 and 1975. In the first half of 1978 the net deficit increased to £140 million, seasonally adjusted, nearly £100 million higher than the first half of 1977.

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# Industry's investment intentions for 1978 and 1979

The latest survey of investment intentions carried out by the Department of Industry confirms the results of previous surveys which indicated that the manufacturing and the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) would increase their investment appreciably in 1978 and by a lesser amount in 1979. Forms for this survey were sent to contributors at the end of July and the results given below are based on replies received up to mid-September. Contributors were asked to give a final estimate of expected capital expenditure in 1978 and a further indication of investment in 1979.

**Manufacturing industry**
The results of the latest survey are broadly similar to those of the previous survey carried out in April/May. The increase in the volume of manufacturing investment between the years 1977 and 1978 is now estimated at 10 to 11 per cent compared with 10 to 13 per cent from the previous survey. This implies an increase of 9 per cent between the two halves of 1978. A further year-on-year rise, of 4 to 8 per cent, is indicated for 1979.

Results by industry group are less certain and are therefore only given, in broad terms, for 1978. Increases in the volume of investment of 20 per cent or more are indicated for the vehicles, the paper, printing and publishing, the coal and petroleum products and the food, drink and tobacco industry groups. Increases of between 10 and 20 per cent may occur in the chemicals, the non-ferrous metals and the engineering groups. A further sharp fall is expected in investment by the iron and steel industry so that the rise for the rest of manufacturing is likely to be 14 to 16 per cent. Little change or perhaps slight falls are expected in the textiles, leather and clothing and the residual 'other manufacturing' groups.

By asset, results are also rather uncertain but the indications are that the increase in investment in 1978 will be similar in new building work and plant, machinery and vehicles.

**Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)**
The information obtained in the previous survey implied that the increase in investment by these industries in 1978, compared with that in 1977, would be between 6 and 8 per cent, probably to be followed by a further but smaller rise in 1979. From the latest survey, it appears that the rise in 1978 will be 8 to 9 per cent, to be followed by a rise of 3 to 7 per cent in 1979.

**Levels of investment**
As a guide to the scale of investment covered by the survey, the following table gives some figures for recent years, with rounded central estimates for 1978. Figures are now given at 1975 prices.

**Industry's capital expenditure**

£ million at 1975 prices

| Year | Manufacturing industry | Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 4 196 (peak) | 3 669 | 7 865 |
| 1971 | 3 923 | 3 888 | 7 811 |
| 1972 | 3 398 | 4 055 | 7 453 |
| 1973 | 3 504 | 4 674 | 8 178 |
| 1974 | 3 822 | 4 605 | 8 427 |
| 1975 | 3 522 | 3 841 | 7 363 |
| 1976 | 3 345 | 3 926 | 7 271 |
| 1977 | 3 573 | 4 325 | 7 898 |
| 1978[1] | 3 950 [2] | 4 700 [2] | 8 650 |

[1] Rounded central estimates. [2] At 1978 prices, each of these estimates would represent expenditure of between £6 and £7 thousand million.

**Background**
The above results are based on the latest of a series of regular surveys directed to a panel of companies, mainly larger companies but including some smaller ones, in manufacturing industry and in the distributive and service industries. Respondents to the latest survey accounted for about 40 per cent of the capital expenditure of manufacturing industry and 30 per cent of expenditure in the distributive and service industries.

Respondents' returns are grossed up to give figures of aggregated intentions and these form the basis of the forecasts. The interpretation is not straightforward as contributors' estimates vary around the actual out-turn for the year. The forecasts made are, in general, based on an analysis of the relationships between past expectations and actual capital expenditure. The aggregated intentions used in assessing manufacturing industry's investment are given below. A full description of the surveys is given in 'Investment intentions, authorisations and expenditures', Government Economic Service Occasional Papers, 12; a shorter account is available in *Statistical News*, May 1978 (pages 41.15 to 41.19). A note comparing the published results of the surveys with actual capital expenditure is to be published later this month.

Since the previous survey there have been retrospective changes to the series for capital expenditure to take account of additional information.

Figures from respondents are generally given in expected future prices and their estimates of price rises are used to convert them to volume. This is an additional source of uncertainty in the interpretation of the surveys.

Exploration and development work in the North Sea is classified as a mining activity and is therefore not included in these figures. The coverage is specifically defined in regular articles in *Trade and Industry* on the results of the quarterly inquiry into capital expenditure: the latest of these articles was published on 29 September, and contained a breakdown of expenditure by industry groups.

It should be remembered that there has been an increase during recent years in the practice of obtaining capital goods through some form of leasing or rental arrangements rather than by purchase. Expenditure on capital goods acquired for leasing out is classified to the service industries on the basis of ownership of the assets. In so far as this leasing is to firms in manufacturing there is an apparent switch of investment from manufacturing to the service industries in the figures. An article on investment in assets for leasing was published in *Trade and Industry*, 29 September.

The figures of manufacturing industry aggregated intentions for recent years have been revised to correspond with the revised actual expenditure figures first published in *Trade and Industry*, 1 September 1978. The series from 1961 to date is given below (the August/September survey was the third main inquiry for 1978 and the first for 1979).

**Aggregated investment intentions – manufacturing industry**

£ million

|  | Main inquiry |  |  | Actual capital expenditure at current prices |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | 1st | 2nd | 3rd |  |
| 1961 | 1 260 | 1 368 | 1 391 | 1 248 |
| 1962 | 1 261 | 1 344 | 1 316 | 1 182 |
| 1963 | 1 084 | 1 219 | 1 188 | 1 068 |
| 1964 | 1 110 | 1 293 | 1 367 | 1 232 |
| 1965 | 1 423 | 1 651 | 1 553 | 1 423 |
| 1966 | 1 581 | 1 691 | 1 636 | 1 517 |
| 1967 | 1 586 | 1 567 | 1 628 | 1 485 |
| 1968 | 1 577 | 1 770 | 1 734 | 1 593 [1] |
| 1969 | 1 957 | 2 115 | 2 112 | 1 868 [1] |
| 1970 | 2 306 | 2 520 | 2 225 | 2 130 |
| 1971 | 2 354 | 2 437 | 2 354 | 2 187 |
| 1972 | 2 380 | 2 424 | 2 303 | 2 044 |
| 1973 | 2 430 | 2 624 | 2 577 | 2 347 |
| 1974 | 3 131 | 3 378 | 3 058 | 3 067 |
| 1975 | 3 630 | 3 427 | 3 680 | 3 522 |
| 1976 | 4 163 | 4 247 | 4 279 | 3 958 |
| 1977 | 5 201 | 5 541 | 5 318 | 4 862 |
| 1978 | 6 554 | 6 991 | 6 658 |  |
| 1979 | 7 895 |  |  |  |

[1] After allowing for expenditure estimated at £46 million at current prices brought forward into 1968 from 1969 to secure the higher rate of investment grant.

**Inquiries:** Manufacturing 01-215 3175/3176. Distribution and services 01-215 3345.

## Do you use statistics?

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A free pamphlet, *Government Statistics – a brief guide to sources*, gives up-to-date contact points in Departments for further information. You can obtain copies from regional officers of the Department of Industry or by writing to the Central Statistical Office Press and Information Service, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ.

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# Cost indices for the aerospace and radio, radar and electronic capital goods industries

July's cost indices for the aerospace and radio, radar and electronic capital goods industries are given in the table. Attention is drawn to the footnotes: an explanation of the compilation of the indices was given in the introductory article in *Trade and Industry*, 3 February. **Inquiries:** 01-215 3514.

**Cost indices for the aerospace and radio, radar and electronic capital goods industries** (MLH 383 and 367 respectively) 1970 = 100

| | 1977 | | | | | | | 1978 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul |
| **1 BOUGHT OUT FINISHED GOODS PURCHASED BY** | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p |
| **Aerospace industry** | 259.2 | 261.7 | 261.9 | 264.0 | 267.6 | 272.2 | 273.1 | 275.5 | 277.2 | 280.3 | 285.5 | 287.4 | 289.5 | 291.2 |
| Airframe sector | 255.0 | 257.5 | 258.2 | 259.8 | 263.5 | 267.9 | 268.8 | 271.4 | 273.1 | 276.1 | 280.9 | 282.7 | 284.7 | 286.3 |
| Aero-engine and aero-engine parts sector | 262.5 | 265.1 | 265.2 | 267.6 | 270.9 | 275.4 | 276.6 | 279.1 | 280.9 | 284.0 | 289.5 | 291.4 | 293.2 | 295.2 |
| Aero-engine parts sector | 257.3 | 260.3 | 262.2 | 263.8 | 267.5 | 270.7 | 272.5 | 276.2 | 277.9 | 280.5 | 284.6 | 286.2 | 287.4 | 289.7 |
| Aircraft components sector | 264.4 | 267.0 | 266.8 | 269.1 | 272.2 | 276.4 | 277.4 | 279.2 | 281.0 | 284.3 | 289.7 | 291.8 | 293.7 | 295.4 |
| **2 OTHER MATERIALS PURCHASED BY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | p | p |
| **Aerospace industry** | 309.9 | 313.5 | 315.2 | 318.3 | 319.8 | 317.3 | 317.1 | 316.6 | 316.9 | 319.5 | 323.0 | 325.0 | 327.3 | 327.7 |
| Airframe sector | 292.0 | 297.3 | 301.2 | 303.4 | 304.8 | 302.9 | 303.6 | 304.0 | 304.5 | 305.9 | 308.5 | 309.7 | 311.2 | 312.1 |
| Aero-engine and aero-engine parts sector | 304.9 | 307.9 | 310.2 | 315.6 | 318.9 | 317.6 | 317.5 | 319.3 | 319.6 | 321.4 | 324.0 | 325.5 | 329.2 | 331.0 |
| Aero-engine sector | 327.6 | 330.3 | 330.5 | 333.8 | 335.2 | 332.2 | 331.3 | 330.0 | 330.4 | 334.3 | 338.4 | 341.1 | 342.2 | 342.7 |
| Aircraft components sector | 318.9 | 322.2 | 322.7 | 324.0 | 324.3 | 320.8 | 320.4 | 317.9 | 317.9 | 321.5 | 325.9 | 328.6 | 329.6 | 328.7 |
| **3 ALL PURCHASES OF GOODS BY** | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p |
| **Aerospace industry** | 276.0 | 278.8 | 279.5 | 282.0 | 284.8 | 287.1 | 287.7 | 289.1 | 290.3 | 293.3 | 297.8 | 299.8 | 302.0 | 303.3 |
| Airframe sector | 263.5 | 266.6 | 268.1 | 269.8 | 273.0 | 275.9 | 275.8 | 278.9 | 280.3 | 283.0 | 287.2 | 288.9 | 290.8 | 292.2 |
| Aero-engine and aero-engine parts sector | 277.8 | 280.5 | 281.3 | 284.8 | 288.2 | 290.5 | 291.3 | 293.5 | 294.8 | 297.5 | 301.8 | 303.7 | 306.1 | 308.1 |
| Aero-engine parts sector | 285.8 | 288.6 | 289.8 | 292.1 | 294.9 | 295.6 | 296.3 | 298.0 | 299.1 | 302.3 | 306.2 | 308.4 | 309.6 | 311.1 |
| Aircraft components sector | 296.5 | 299.5 | 299.7 | 301.5 | 302.9 | 302.5 | 302.7 | 302.0 | 302.7 | 306.3 | 310.9 | 313.5 | 314.8 | 315.0 |
| **Radio, radar and electronic capital goods industry** | 257.1 | 259.6 | 260.8 | 262.1 | 265.2 | 268.2 | 268.2 | 270.5 | 272.0 | 275.2 | 278.6 | 280.5 | 282.7 | 284.0 |
| **4 SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES** | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p |
| **Aerospace industry** | 253.7 | 255.6 | 253.8 | 256.2 | 259.6 | 265.4 | 266.4 | 267.9 | 269.5 | 272.6 | 279.4 | 281.2 | 283.6 | 285.1 |
| Airframe sector | 251.8 | 253.6 | 251.6 | 254.2 | 257.7 | 264.0 | 265.1 | 266.5 | 268.4 | 271.5 | 278.3 | 280.2 | 282.6 | 284.3 |
| Aero-engine and aero-engine parts sector | 259.3 | 261.1 | 259.5 | 261.9 | 265.1 | 270.6 | 271.6 | 273.1 | 274.7 | 277.6 | 284.0 | 285.8 | 288.1 | 289.6 |
| Aero-engine parts sector | 252.4 | 254.4 | 253.0 | 255.4 | 258.6 | 264.1 | 265.1 | 266.7 | 268.3 | 271.5 | 278.0 | 279.9 | 282.2 | 283.7 |
| Aircraft components sector | 248.4 | 250.2 | 248.3 | 250.7 | 254.1 | 260.1 | 261.1 | 262.4 | 264.2 | 267.3 | 274.0 | 275.8 | 278.3 | 279.7 |
| **Radio, radar and electronic capital goods industry** | 233.6 | 235.4 | 233.0 | 235.5 | 239.0 | 245.5 | 246.5 | 247.5 | 249.3 | 252.3 | 259.0 | 260.9 | 263.4 | 264.9 |
| **5 HOURLY EARNINGS OF ADULT MANUAL WORKERS** | | | | | | | | | | | | p | p | p |
| **Aerospace industry** | 257.2 | 259.0 | 256.0 | 258.9 | 262.9 | 271.6 | 272.8 | 274.3 | 276.7 | 280.9 | 289.2 | 292.1 | 295.4 | 297.3 |
| | | | | | | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p |
| **Radio, radar and electronic capital goods industry** | 276.0 | 277.3 | 279.3 | 279.4 | 288.3 | 302.0 | 294.4 | 297.6 | 299.7 | 307.1 | 311.8 | 316.2 | 322.4 | 320.3 |
| **6 COMBINED COSTS** | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p |
| **Aerospace industry** | 263.2 | 265.4 | 264.4 | 266.9 | 270.2 | 275.5 | 276.4 | 277.7 | 279.4 | 282.7 | 289.0 | 291.1 | 293.5 | 295.0 |
| Airframe sector | 257.2 | 259.5 | 258.5 | 260.9 | 264.4 | 270.2 | 271.2 | 272.8 | 274.6 | 277.8 | 284.1 | 286.1 | 288.6 | 290.1 |
| Aero-engine and aero-engine parts sector | 265.7 | 267.8 | 266.8 | 269.8 | 273.2 | 278.5 | 279.5 | 281.1 | 282.8 | 285.9 | 292.1 | 294.1 | 296.6 | 298.4 |
| Aero-engine parts sector | 263.9 | 266.0 | 264.9 | 267.4 | 270.8 | 276.1 | 277.1 | 278.6 | 280.3 | 283.7 | 290.2 | 292.4 | 294.7 | 296.3 |
| Aircraft components sector | 265.9 | 268.0 | 266.4 | 268.8 | 271.8 | 277.0 | 277.8 | 278.4 | 280.1 | 283.6 | 290.4 | 292.6 | 295.0 | 296.2 |
| **Radio, radar and electronic capital goods industry** | 251.6 | 253.0 | 253.5 | 255.1 | 259.3 | 265.4 | 264.5 | 266.5 | 268.2 | 272.0 | 276.8 | 279.2 | 282.1 | 282.9 |

Definitive information on earnings for both manual and administrative, technical and clerical (ATC) workers is available only for certain months of the year – manual earnings information is available for MLH 383 for April and October but for MLH 367 in respect of October only; ATC salaries information for both industries is available for April of each year. The indices of combined costs are based on the assumption of no change in productivity.

Revisions to series brought about as a result of ATC salaries information becoming available will be shown in the article to be published on 8 December and will affect indices from May last year up to and including those of August.

Revisions to series incorportated as a result of manual earnings information from the October survey are published in the April article and these affect series from the preceding November up to and including December. The results obtained from the April aerospace survey will affect indices from last November up to and including June and are shown in this article.

The cost index tables previously D1-D5 and D7 have now been redesignated sections 1 to 6 in the table.

p Provisional

# Retail sales in August

### Volume

The final seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in August is 111.8 (1971 = 100), close to the provisional estimate of 111½ and suggesting a continuation of the higher level of trade in July. Most of the recent growth has been in the sales of non-food shops. Retail trade in both July and August may have been influenced by the payment of back-dated income tax reductions.

The volume of sales in the three months June to August was 3 per cent higher than in the previous three months and the average level of trade in the first eight months of 1978 was about 4½ per cent above the annual average for 1977.

For the main components of total trade, the volume of sales by durable goods shops in the three months June to August was 7 per cent higher than in the previous three months which were depressed by an erratically low March figure for these shops. Sales by clothing and footwear shops rose by 3 per cent, while sales by 'other non-food' shops, which include department stores and mail order businesses, rose by 4 per cent. Sales by food shops rose by 1 per cent between these periods.

### Value

Based on non-seasonally adjusted data, the value of total retail sales in August was 15 per cent higher than in August 1977. In the first eight months of 1978 the average value of sales was 14 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1977.

**Notes**

The indices for all shops, food shops, and total non-food shops are shown to the first decimal place to help interpretation, but should not be regarded as necessarily accurate to the final digit. The best indication of the recent trend is normally obtained by comparing the average index for the latest three months with the average for the immediately preceding three months, but month-to-month fluctuations may sometimes make it preferable to average two months or four months.

When using the volume figures, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with revaluation of the value series to constant prices become more acute. Thus, the relative accuracy with which volume changes have been measured is likely to have been reduced in recent periods.

The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked [1] which are of five weeks. The August 1978 sales period was the four weeks from 30 July 1978 to 26 August 1978. The corresponding period in 1977 was the four weeks from 31 July 1977 to 27 August 1977.

The value estimates are compiled inclusive of VAT, and will, therefore, reflect changes in the rates of VAT. The volume estimates, however, are not affected by these changes since the retail price indices used to 'deflate' the value data are themselves inclusive of VAT.

Within the total, sales are analysed by 'kinds of business'; ie the statistics are of sales by particular kinds of shop rather than of sales of particular commodities. For example, while sales by shops classified as food shops are mainly of food, many of them also sell other goods. Similarly, some food is sold by shops classified to other kinds of business.

The seasonally adjusted series include, where appropriate, adjustments for the timing of holidays and adjustments to make allowance for the inclusion of an extra week in the January 1975 trading period. No adjustments are made to the non-seasonally adjusted data.

The article giving the provisional estimate of the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales for September and the increase in value of sales compared with a year earlier will be published later this month.

**Inquiries:** Departments of Trade, Industry, and Prices and Consumer Protection, Economics and Statistics Division 6c, Room 351, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB, tel. 01-215 3705.

## Table 1 Volume of retail sales seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of sales per week (average 1971 prices) 1971 = 100

| (Sales in 1971 – £ million Final estimates) | All kinds of business (16 296) | Food shops (6 866) | Non-food shops Total (9 430) | Clothing and footwear shops (2 436) | Durable goods shops (1 897) | Other non-food shops [2] (5 097) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1971 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1972 | 105.3 | 101.6 | 107.9 | 104 | 113 | 108 |
| 1973 | 110.3 | 101.6 | 116.6 | 108 | 127 | 117 |
| 1974 | 109.0 | 102.4 | 113.8 | 106 | 122 | 115 |
| 1975 | 106.7 | 100.0 | 111.5 | 106 | 119 | 111 |
| 1976 | 106.5 | 98.7 | 112.1 | 106 | 122 | 111 |
| 1977 | 103.6 | 94.8 | 110.0 | 105 | 119 | 109 |
| **1976** | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 105.9 | 99.5 | 110.6 | 105 | 117 | 111 |
| 2nd | 106.9 | 99.6 | 112.1 | 106 | 122 | 111 |
| 3rd | 107.3 | 99.1 | 113.2 | 106 | 125 | 112 |
| 4th | 105.9 | 96.6 | 112.6 | 105 | 124 | 112 |
| **1977** | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 103.3 | 94.9 | 109.3 | 105 | 116 | 109 |
| 2nd | 102.5 | 94.7 | 108.2 | 101 | 118 | 108 |
| 3rd | 104.3 | 94.4 | 111.5 | 107 | 121 | 110 |
| 4th | 104.4 | 95.3 | 111.1 | 109 | 121 | 109 |
| **1978** | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 106.3 | 96.6 | 113.3 | 110 | 125 | 111 |
| 2nd | 108.0 | 98.1 | 115.2 | 110 | 129 | 112 |
| **1977** | | | | | | |
| August | 104.7 | 94.4 | 112.3 | 110 | 118 | 111 |
| September [1] | 103.5 | 94.4 | 110.2 | 106 | 121 | 108 |
| October | 102.7 | 94.2 | 108.9 | 103 | 120 | 108 |
| November | 103.1 | 93.9 | 109.8 | 107 | 118 | 108 |
| December [1] | 106.9 | 97.3 | 113.9 | 114 | 125 | 110 |
| **1978** | | | | | | |
| January | 104.9 | 95.1 | 112.0 | 105 | 129 | 109 |
| February | 106.8 | 96.8 | 114.1 | 109 | 130 | 111 |
| March [1] | 107.0 | 97.6 | 113.8 | 115 | 117 | 112 |
| April | 106.7 | 96.5 | 114.2 | 108 | 132 | 111 |
| May | 108.4 | 98.9 | 115.4 | 113 | 126 | 112 |
| June [1] | 108.7 | 98.7 | 116.0 | 110 | 130 | 113 |
| July | 111.4 | 98.4 | 120.9 | 116 | 138 | 117 |
| August | 111.8 | 97.9 | 121.9 | 121 | 134 | 118 |
| **1978** | | | | | | |
| March-May | 107.3 | 97.7 | 114.4 | 112 | 125 | 112 |
| **1978** | | | | | | |
| June-August | 110.5 | 98.4 | 119.3 | 115 | 134 | 116 |
| *Percentage increase* | 3.0 | 0.7 | 4.3 | 3 | 7 | 4 |

[1] Five-week period.
[2] Including department stores and mail-order businesses.

## Table 2 Value of retail sales seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) 1971 = 100

| (Sales in 1971 – £ million Final estimates) | All kinds of business (16 296) | Food shops (6 866) | Non-food shops Total (9 430) | Clothing and footwear shops (2 436) | Durable goods shops (1 897) | Other non-food shops [2] (5 097) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1971 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1972 | 112.0 | 109.0 | 114.2 | 112 | 118 | 114 |
| 1973 | 126.9 | 123.0 | 129.8 | 128 | 136 | 128 |
| 1974 | 146.7 | 144.9 | 148.1 | 148 | 144 | 149 |
| 1975 | 174.4 | 175.0 | 174.0 | 171 | 168 | 178 |
| 1976 | 200.1 | 204.8 | 196.7 | 189 | 187 | 204 |
| 1977 | 228.0 | 234.7 | 223.1 | 216 | 206 | 233 |
| **1976** | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 189.6 | 193.4 | 186.8 | 179 | 177 | 194 |
| 2nd | 196.1 | 200.3 | 193.0 | 187 | 185 | 199 |
| 3rd | 203.4 | 208.0 | 200.1 | 193 | 190 | 207 |
| 4th | 211.4 | 217.4 | 207.0 | 198 | 197 | 215 |
| **1977** | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 216.4 | 223.8 | 211.0 | 204 | 192 | 222 |
| 2nd | 222.0 | 230.4 | 215.8 | 204 | 202 | 227 |
| 3rd | 234.2 | 239.4 | 230.4 | 224 | 213 | 240 |
| 4th | 239.4 | 245.3 | 235.1 | 231 | 219 | 243 |
| **1978** | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 246.0 | 249.5 | 243.5 | 237 | 228 | 252 |
| 2nd | 254.4 | 258.5 | 251.5 | 243 | 243 | 258 |
| **1977** | | | | | | |
| August | 235.8 | 239.5 | 233.0 | 230 | 209 | 243 |
| September [1] | 235.0 | 241.4 | 230.3 | 222 | 217 | 239 |
| October | 234.2 | 241.7 | 228.7 | 218 | 214 | 239 |
| November | 236.3 | 242.3 | 231.9 | 228 | 213 | 241 |
| December [1] | 246.0 | 250.6 | 242.7 | 244 | 227 | 248 |
| **1978** | | | | | | |
| January | 241.0 | 245.0 | 238.0 | 223 | 233 | 247 |
| February | 246.5 | 249.4 | 244.4 | 235 | 237 | 252 |
| March [1] | 249.8 | 253.2 | 247.3 | 250 | 217 | 257 |
| April | 250.3 | 252.3 | 248.9 | 235 | 250 | 255 |
| May | 255.2 | 260.0 | 251.6 | 250 | 236 | 258 |
| June [1] | 257.3 | 262.5 | 253.5 | 245 | 244 | 261 |
| July | 265.8 | 265.6 | 266.0 | 261 | 257 | 272 |
| August | 270.3 | 266.7 | 272.9 | 275 | 253 | 279 |
| **1978** | | | | | | |
| March-May | 251.6 | 255.0 | 249.1 | 245 | 233 | 257 |
| **1978** | | | | | | |
| June-August | 263.9 | 264.7 | 263.3 | 259 | 251 | 270 |
| *Percentage increase* | 4.9 | 3.8 | 5.7 | 6 | 8 | 5 |

[1] Five-week period.
[2] Including department stores and mail-order businesses.

# Hire purchase and other instalment credit business in August

Finance houses and retailers in August advanced £493 million of new instalment credit, after allowing for seasonal factors. Finance houses' lending was higher than in recent months, with credit for motor vehicles contributing a large part of the increase.

Retailers' lending was slightly lower than in July. Total advances in the latest three months, June to August, were 5 per cent higher than in the previous three months, March to May. Finance houses' lending increased by 3 per cent between these two three-month periods and retailers' lending by 6 per cent.

The average weekly value of retailers' instalment credit sales in August was slightly lower than in July. In the latest three months, June to August, average sales were 6 per cent higher than in the previous three months. Within this total, durable goods shops' sales increased by 2 per cent, department stores' sales (including those of co-operative societies) increased by 19 per cent and other instalment credit retailers' sales (mainly mail-order business) increased by 6 per cent.

The debt outstanding to finance houses and retailers increased by £97 million in August, bringing the total increase in the three months June to August to £256 million, compared to £253 million in March to May. Amounts outstanding to finance houses increased by £198 million and those to retailers by £58 million during the latest three-month period. At the end of August, the total amount outstanding to finance houses and retailers was £3,953 million (not seasonally adjusted), 30 per cent more than a year earlier.

**Inquires:** Departments of Trade, Industry, and Prices and Consumer Protection, Economics and Statistics Division 6a, Room 349, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB, tel. 01-215 3162.

Table 1 **Hire purchase and other instalment credit business seasonally adjusted**

£ million

| | Total | | Finance houses[1] | | Retailers[2] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | New credit extended | Change in debt | New credit extended | Change in debt | New credit extended | Change in debt |
| 1971 | 2 036 | 251 | 990 | 165 | 1 046 | 86 |
| 1972 | 2 466 | 438 | 1 222 | 296 | 1 244 | 142 |
| 1973 | 2 846 | 444 | 1 453 | 332 | 1 393 | 112 |
| 1974 | 2 508 | −164 | 1 037 | −160 | 1 471 | −4 |
| 1975 | 2 981 | −13 | 1 201 | −55 | 1 780 | 42 |
| 1976 | 3 586 | 343 | 1 535 | 202 | 2 051 | 141 |
| 1977 | 4 392 | 625 | 2 072 | 500 | 2 320 | 125 |
| **1976** | | | | | | |
| 3rd | 913 | 100 | 392 | 56 | 521 | 44 |
| 4th | 968 | 127 | 421 | 83 | 547 | 44 |
| **1977** | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 1 007 | 144 | 457 | 89 | 550 | 55 |
| 2nd | 1 047 | 136 | 486 | 118 | 561 | 18 |
| 3rd | 1 149 | 186 | 544 | 148 | 605 | 38 |
| 4th | 1 189 | 159 | 585 | 145 | 604 | 14 |
| **1978** | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 1 260 | 245 | 626 | 182 | 634 | 63 |
| 2nd | 1 393 | 281 | 716 | 227 | 677 | 54 |
| **1977** | | | | | | |
| July | 360 | 51 | 164 | 40 | 196 | 11 |
| August | 402 | 75 | 199 | 64 | 203 | 11 |
| September | 387 | 60 | 181 | 44 | 206 | 16 |
| October | 378 | 45 | 179 | 39 | 199 | 6 |
| November | 401 | 53 | 198 | 45 | 203 | 8 |
| December | 410 | 61 | 208 | 61 | 202 | — |
| **1978** | | | | | | |
| January | 429 | 85 | 213 | 62 | 216 | 23 |
| February | 418 | 82 | 201 | 57 | 217 | 25 |
| March | 413 | 78 | 212 | 63 | 201 | 15 |
| April | 463 | 93 | 231 | 66 | 232 | 27 |
| May | 471 | 82 | 243 | 74 | 228 | 8 |
| June | 459 | 106 | 242 | 87 | 217 | 19 |
| July | 458 | 53 | 213 | 40 | 245 | 13 |
| August | 493 | 97 | 252 | 71 | 241 | 26 |
| **1978** | | | | | | |
| Mar-May | 1 347 | 253 | 686 | 203 | 661 | 50 |
| Jun-Aug | 1 410 | 256 | 707 | 198 | 703 | 58 |
| *Percentage increase* | 5 | | 3 | | 6 | |

[1] Direct business only: ie excluding agreements block discounted with finance houses by retailers. [2] Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'. For further definitions see footnotes to table 2.

Table 2 **Retailers' instalment credit sales seasonally adjusted**

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices)

1971 = 100

| | Total[1] | Durable goods shops | Department stores | Other instalments credit retailers[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (HP and other instalment credit sales in 1971 £ million[3]) | (1130) | (370) | (139) | (621) |
| 1971 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1972 | 117 | 117 | 106 | 120 |
| 1973 | 132 | 119 | 119 | 143 |
| 1974 | 139 | 94 | 122 | 169 |
| 1975 | 165 | 115 | 143 | 200 |
| 1976 | 190 | 136 | 162 | 229 |
| 1977 | 217 | 142 | 171 | 272 |
| **1976** | | | | |
| 3rd | 193 | 136 | 165 | 234 |
| 4th | 200 | 138 | 166 | 244 |
| **1977** | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 205 | 135 | 166 | 256 |
| 2nd | 210 | 136 | 153 | 266 |
| 3rd | 227 | 148 | 179 | 284 |
| 4th | 227 | 148 | 184 | 283 |
| **1978** | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 237 | 167 | 183 | 291 |
| 2nd | 254 | 172 | 199 | 315 |
| **1977** | | | | |
| August | 229 | 144 | 171 | 292 |
| September[4] | 231 | 151 | 194 | 286 |
| October | 224 | 141 | 179 | 282 |
| November | 228 | 147 | 189 | 285 |
| December[4] | 228 | 155 | 183 | 281 |
| **1978** | | | | |
| January | 243 | 180 | 187 | 293 |
| February | 244 | 166 | 189 | 302 |
| March[4] | 228 | 157 | 175 | 281 |
| April | 262 | 185 | 178 | 326 |
| May | 256 | 168 | 196 | 321 |
| June[4] | 246 | 165 | 217 | 300 |
| July | 275 | 178 | 231 | 343 |
| August | 271 | 174 | 204 | 344 |
| **1978** | | | | |
| Mar-May av. | 247 | 169 | 182 | 307 |
| Jun-Aug av. | 263 | 172 | 217 | 327 |
| *Percentage Increase* | 6 | 2 | 19 | 6 |

[1] Durable good shops, department stores (including co-operative societies) and 'other instalment credit retailers'. [2] General stores (other than department stores) and general mail-order houses. [3] Excluding sales against checks issued by other organisations. [4] The monthly periods for retailers consists of four weeks except those marked [4] which are of five weeks. The period covered by August 1978 sales was the four weeks from 30 July 1978 to 26 August 1978. The corresponding period in 1977 was from 31 July 1977 to 27 August 1977.

# Unemployment and vacancies: mid September

Unemployed persons in Great Britain on 14 September numbered 1 446 708 representing 6.2 per cent of total employees. The figure includes 130 796 school leavers under 18 not yet employed.

The seasonally adjusted series shows that the number of unemployed in Great Britain excluding the school leavers was 1 316 700 (5.6 per cent of all employees), a decrease of 14 200 since 10 August. In the last three months there has been an increase on average of 4000 a month.

Of the total unemployed in Great Britain, 220 000 had been unemployed for four weeks or less. It is estimated that about 1 102 000 were unemployed for more than four weeks, and were aged under 60.

The average number joining the unemployment register in the three months ending August was 390 000 per month compared with 363 000 in the three months ending May and 347 000 in the three months ending February 1978. The average numbers leaving the register in these three periods were 391 000, 379 000 and 353 000 per month respectively.

The average inflow of vacancies in the three months ending August was 232 000 per month compared with 218 000 in the three months ending May and 200 000 in the three months ending February 1978. The average outflows in the three periods were 231 000, 215 000 and 186 000 per month respectively.

The unemployment figures exclude adult students aged 18 and over, who are registered for temporary employment during a vacation and who intend to return to full-time education when the new term begins. On 14 September these numbered 133 879 in Great Britain and 140 938 in the United Kingdom.

The unemployment figures do not include temporarily stopped workers – that is, those who had a job on the day of the count but were temporarily suspended from work on that day and were registered in order to claim benefits. These numbered 8650 in Great Britain and 8968 in the United Kingdom – representing an increase on 10 August of 4473 in Great Britain and an increase of 4578 in the United Kingdom.

In the week ending 8 July, 34 000 operatives

**Unemployment** (on 14 September 1978)

| | Great Britain | | United Kingdom | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Change since August | Number | Change since August |
| Unemployed, excluding school leavers | 1 315 912 | −7 648 | 1 378 317 | −7 929 |
| School leavers | 130 796 | −80 085 | 139 346 | −82 724 |
| Total unemployed | 1 446 708 | −87 733 | 1 517 663 | −90 653 |
| (Percentage of all employees) | (6.2) | (−0.4) | (6.4) | (−0.4) |
| **Seasonally adjusted** | | | | |
| Unemployed, excluding school leavers | 1 316 700 | −14 200 | 1 378 100 | −14 000 |
| (Percentage of all employees) | (5.6) | (−0.1) | (5.8) | (−0.1) |

in manufacturing industries in Great Britain were on short-time working. Of these, 12 000 were stood off for the whole week and 22 000 for part of the week. The figure compares with a total of 36 000 on short-time in the week ending 10 June 1978. The short-time working figures include temporarily stopped workers.

**Notified vacancies**

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices in Great Britain remaining unfilled on 8 September was 231 150, an increase of 18 891 since last month. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices was 29 998, an increase of 3306 since last month.

The seasonally adjusted series shows that the number of vacancies notified to employment offices in Great Britain was 217 300, an increase of 9600 since August 1978.

**Special employment and training measures**

The number of people assisted under a special employment and training measures is at present about 280 000. The effect on the unemployed register however will be less than this because of a number of factors; for example, some people do not sign the register when they become unemployed.

From April 1975 until 31 March 1978, expenditure incurred on the special measures programme amounted to £560 million, and in the current financial year the estimated expenditure on special measures is £490 million, with further expenditure arising from the present measures in 1978–80. The European social fund has contributed towards the cost of the European community industry scheme and training measures.

| | Number covered | Date of count |
|---|---|---|
| Temporary employment subsidy | 152 600 | 31 Aug |
| Short-time working compensation scheme | 1 796 | 31 Aug |
| Small firms employment subsidy | 5 386 | 9 July |
| Job release scheme | 13 852 | 12 Sep |
| Youth employment subsidy | 7 156 | 31 Aug |
| Job introduction scheme | 167 | 31 Aug |
| Youth opportunities programme | 35 000 | 31 Aug |
| Community industry | 4 857 | 14 Sep |
| Special temporary employment programme | 1 000 | 31 Aug |
| Job creation programme | 33 000 | 31 Aug |
| Training places supported in industry | 25 356 | 31 May |

# Orders for new construction in July

According to provisional statistics obtained by the Department of the Environment, in July 1978 contractors received new orders to the total value of £728 million for construction work in Great Britain.

Expressed at constant (1975) prices and adjusted to exclude normal seasonal variations, total new orders for the three months May to July 1978 were 1 per cent lower than in the previous three months, February to April 1978, but were 8 per cent higher than in May to July 1977.

New orders in the public housing sector in May to July were up 4 per cent on the previous three months and up 1 per cent on the corresponding period a year earlier. For the same periods of comparison, private housing orders were up 8 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively.

Public works orders received by contractors in May to July were down 3 per cent on February to April, but up 4 per cent on May to July 1977. Orders for private industrial work were down 4 per cent on the previous three months, but up 1 per cent on the corresponding period a year earlier, while, for the same periods of comparison, private commercial orders were down 10 per cent and up 19 per cent, respectively.

**Inquiries:** Department of the Environment, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3EB, tel. 01-212 3434.

**Value of new orders obtained by contractors: index numbers**

Great Britain

1975 = 100

| | New housing [1] | | | Other new work | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Private sector | | | | |
| | Public | Private | Total | Public | Industrial | Commercial | Total | Total | Total new work |
| 1974 | 82.0 | 87.9 | 84.6 | 93.0 | 157.3 | 137.7 | 145.8 | 113.4 | 101.5 |
| 1975 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1976 | 93.7 | 111.9 | 101.8 | 102.9 | 115.3 | 113.9 | 114.5 | 107.4 | 105.1 |
| 1977 | 67.5 | 102.0 | 82.7 | 85.7 | 138.5 | 121.5 | 129.4 | 102.6 | 94.4 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 62.1 | 90.3 | 74.6 | 89.4 | 125.3 | 122.0 | 123.6 | 123.6 | 91.1 |
| 2nd | 69.7 | 98.3 | 82.4 | 77.2 | 154.0 | 124.1 | 138.1 | 100.7 | 93.2 |
| 3rd | 66.9 | 105.0 | 83.8 | 87.9 | 139.2 | 117.1 | 127.4 | 103.2 | 95.2 |
| 4th | 71.2 | 114.3 | 90.3 | 88.3 | 135.2 | 122.7 | 128.6 | 103.9 | 98.3 |
| **1978** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr | 65.8 | 111.3 | 85.9 | 82.6 | 163.9 | 168.7 | 166.5 | 115.0 | 103.0 |
| 2nd p | 70.9 | 115.3 | 90.6 | 74.4 | 159.9 | 152.1 | 155.7 | 105.9 | 99.6 |
| **1977** | | | | | | | | | |
| August | 80.7 | 102.4 | 90.3 | 74.4 | 142.8 | 118.6 | 129.9 | 95.9 | 93.6 |
| September | 58.5 | 120.3 | 85.9 | 120.8 | 143.0 | 120.9 | 131.2 | 124.8 | 108.8 |
| October | 61.5 | 106.4 | 81.4 | 81.3 | 104.6 | 88.8 | 96.1 | 87.1 | 84.7 |
| November | 77.1 | 111.8 | 92.5 | 86.3 | 139.7 | 130.9 | 135.0 | 105.2 | 99.9 |
| December | 75.1 | 124.6 | 97.0 | 97.4 | 161.4 | 148.4 | 154.5 | 119.5 | 110.2 |
| **1978** | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 69.2 | 109.5 | 87.1 | 76.6 | 183.0 | 173.8 | 178.1 | 115.9 | 104.0 |
| February | 65.1 | 112.1 | 85.9 | 105.2 | 152.8 | 132.7 | 142.1 | 119.5 | 105.6 |
| March | 63.0 | 112.2 | 84.8 | 65.9 | 156.0 | 199.5 | 179.2 | 109.8 | 99.5 |
| April | 66.5 | 105.2 | 83.6 | 69.5 | 158.8 | 146.1 | 152.0 | 101.4 | 94.1 |
| May | 81.6 | 114.9 | 96.3 | 82.1 | 162.6 | 152.6 | 157.3 | 111.2 | 105.0 |
| June p | 64.6 | 126.0 | 91.8 | 71.6 | 158.3 | 157.5 | 157.9 | 105.0 | 99.6 |
| July p | 55.7 | 114.4 | 81.7 | 80.8 | 126.3 | 118.6 | 122.2 | 96.8 | 90.6 |

[1] Excludes orders for home improvement work. p Provisional.

# Wholesale textile houses: sales and stocks in July

Sales by wholesale textile houses in July showed an increase of 12 per cent on a year earlier, compared with an increase of 15 per

**Table 1 Textiles: wholesale sales and stocks**

Index numbers and *percentage increase compared with a year earlier*

1950 = 100

| | Value of home sales | | Value of stocks end period | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1966 | 110 | −3 | .. | .. |
| 1967 | 104 | −5 | .. | .. |
| 1968 | 108 | 4 | .. | .. |
| 1969 | 103 | −5 | .. | .. |
| 1970 | 107 | 4 | .. | .. |
| 1971 | 115 | 8 | .. | .. |
| 1972 | 121 | 5 | .. | .. |
| 1973 | 134 | 11 | .. | .. |
| 1974 | 147 | 9 | .. | .. |
| 1975 | 147 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 1976 | 146 | −1 | .. | .. |
| 1977 | 149 | 2 | .. | .. |
| **1976** 1st quarter | 133 | −8 | 234 | 7 |
| 2nd quarter | 127 | −6 | 212 | 8 |
| 3rd quarter | 149 | 2 | 204 | 6 |
| 4th quarter | 176 | 8 | 228 | 2 |
| **1977** 1st quarter | 140 | 5 | 252 | 7 |
| 2nd quarter | 125 | −2 | 224 | 6 |
| 3rd quarter | 153 | 3 | 214 | 5 |
| 4th quarter | 180 | 2 | 228 | — |
| **1978** 1st quarter | 144 | 3 | 234 | −7 |
| 2nd quarter | 141 | 13 | 222 | −1 |
| **1977** July | 119 | 3 | 239 | 8 |
| August | 142 | 4 | 227 | 5 |
| September | 199 | 3 | 214 | 5 |
| October | 201 | 9 | 212 | 2 |
| November | 163 | −4 | 245 | 7 |
| December | 175 | — | 228 | — |
| **1978** January | 91 | 7 | 213 | −3 |
| February | 149 | 1 | 224 | −10 |
| March | 191 | 3 | 234 | −7 |
| April | 138 | −1 | 211 | −8 |
| May | 148 | 15 | 231 | −4 |
| June | 138 | 28 | 222 | −1 |
| July | 133 | 12 | 240 | 1 |

**Table 2 Analysis by department**

*Percentage increase compared with a year earlier*

| | Sales | | Stocks [2] |
|---|---|---|---|
| | July 1978 | Jan-July 1978 | July 1978 |
| Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts | 20 | 1 | −3 |
| Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats | 40 | 29 | 17 |
| Women's underwear | 11 | −1 | −22 |
| Women's hose and children's socks | −20 | −3 | 21 |
| Haberdashery, ribbons and wool | −16 | 3 | −4 |
| Children's wear | −21 | −20 | −30 |
| Men's and boys' ready made clothing and overalls | −20 | – | −8 |
| Gloves | −19 | −5 | −2 |
| Piece-goods and nets | −16 | −18 | 49 |
| Household textiles | −27 | −7 | −15 |
| Floor coverings, furniture and hardware | 36 | 23 | 21 |
| Boots and shoes | −27 | −16 | 35 |
| Total [1] | 12 | 8 | 1 |

[1] Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
[2] Values at cost.

cent in May and an increase of 28 per cent in June.

The value of stocks at the end of July showed an increase of 1 per cent compared with the same period last year.

**Inquiries:** These statistics are prepared by Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, Textile Distributors' Association, 3 Berners Street, London W1P 4JP, tel. 01-580 2902.

## National Income and Expenditure Blue Book 1977

**National Income and Expenditure 1966-76**, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, contains detailed estimates of national product, income and expenditure for the United Kingdom. The 1977 edition covers mainly the years 1966-76.

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# Registrations of British, community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 29 September 1978.

BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

| Title of film | Registered no. | Playing time minutes | Date of registration | Registered in the name of | Maker's name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BRITISH** | | | | | |
| The Odd Job | BR/E 39760/1/10/83 | 87 | 26 September | Columbia-EMI-Warner Distributors Ltd | Taulorda Ltd |
| The Big Sleep | BR/E 39763/1/10/83 | 99 | 27 September | ITC Film Distributors Ltd | The Winkast Co Ltd |
| Death On The Nile | BR/E 39764/1/10/83 | 140 | 28 September | Columbia-EMI-Warner Distributors Ltd | Mersham Productions Ltd |
| Oriental Nightfish | BR/E 39766/1/10/83 | 4 | 28 September | Columbia-EMI-Warner Distributors Ltd | MPL Communications Ltd |
| Movietone News 2573 | BR/E 39597/1/10/83 | 8 | 29 September | British Movietonews Ltd | British Movietonews Ltd |
| **COMMUNITY** | | | | | |
| The Beast | EC 39771/1/10/83 | 96 | 29 September | New Realm Distributors Ltd | Argos Films, Neuilly |
| **FOREIGN** | | | | | |
| Tracks | F 39761 | 92 | 26 September | Aser Exhibitors Ltd | Rainbow Pictures, USA |
| The Crazies | F 39762 | 103 | 26 September | Aser Exhibitors Ltd | Cambist Films, USA |
| Girl Friends | F 39765 | 89 | 28 September | Columbia-EMI-Warner Distributors Ltd | Warner Bros Inc, California |
| Summer Paradise | F 39767 | 112 | 28 September | Contemporary Films Ltd | Svensk Filminstitutet Filmhuset, Stockholm |
| Renaldo and Clara | F 39768 | a 245<br>b 112 | 28 September | Artificial Eye Film Co Ltd | Lombard Street Film, USA |
| Between The Lines | F 39769 | 101 | 28 September | Essential Cinema Ltd | Joan Micklin Silver, USA |
| The Boxer | F 39770 | 93 | 28 September | Marquee World Wide Films Ltd | Toei Film Co Ltd, Tokyo |
| The Cycle | F 39772 | 103 | 29 September | Contemporary Films Ltd | Shelltrie Productions, Paris |
| The Fury | F 39773 | 118 | 29 September | Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co Ltd | Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, California |

**CORRECTION TO THE REGISTER**

The registration number of the film 'Tomorrow Never Comes', registered on 2 March 1978, has been corrected to BR/E 39504C/5/3/83 and the playing time to 106 minutes.

**AMENDMENT TO THE REGISTER**

The playing time of the film 'Hot Wheels', BR/E 39733/10/9/83, registered on 5 September 1978, has been amended to a 21 minutes, b 7 minutes.

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